FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 003 6 January 1987

ALBANIA

Macedonian Law on Albanian House Enclosures B 1
Trade Union Delegation Returns From Ecuador B 1
Eighth Volume of Party Documents Published B 1

BULGARIA

BCP CC Plenum Convenes 22-23 December C 1
Atanasov Report Published C 1
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 23 Dec]
Plenum Discusses 5-Year Plan C 21
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 24 Dec]
CC Plenum Decision Adopted C 22
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 24 Dec]
Government Approves Plan, Budget for 1987 C 23
BTA Comments on Socioeconomic Development Plans C 23
[Branichev]
Tanchev Relative Reportedly Defects to Sweden C 24
[Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT 24 Dec]

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

'Unjustly Persecuted' Committee Reports Cited D 1
[Vatican International]
Charter 77 Issues Appeal on Anniversary [DPA] D 3
UN Envoy's Letter Notes SDI Block at Reykjavik D 3
Brigade Labor System Loses Popularity D 4
[Vanek in VECERNI PRAHA 18 Dec]
Strougal, Others Attend Funeral for Official D 4
Leaders Message to Cuba on National Day D 5
[Bratislava PRAVDA 31 Dec]

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT Interviews Honecker E 1
Briefs: Technological Cooperation With USSR E 3

HUNGARY

Pozsgai Delivers Report to PPF Meeting F 1
[MAGYAR NEMZET 9 Dec]
Food, Power Companies Report Production Results F 2
Sarlos Greets Cuba's Bravo on Reelection F 2

POLAND

Ceremonies Commemorate Workers Party Anniversary	G 1
Habczyk Addresses Sejm on People's Councils	G 1
Sejm Resolution on Councils	G 2
Malinowski Address Summarizes Sejm Session	G 2
Government Presidium Considers Youth Role	G 4
UPP, Presidium Discuss Agriculture Tasks	G 5
PAP Reports Poll on 1986 Government Performance	G 6
Messner Confers With Ambassador to USSR	G 6
Malinowski Receives Soviet Envoy Brovikov	G 6

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Sends Message to Balkan Anti-CW Meeting [SCINTEIA 23 Dec]	H 1
SCINTEIA Editorial on Nuclear Test Ban [23 Dec]	H 1
Committee for People's Councils Holds Plenum	H 3
Ceausescu Greets SRV's Nguyen Van Linh [Hanoi]	H 3

YUGOSLAVIA

FEC President Outlines Priorities for 1987	I 1
Briefs: PRC Ambassador	I 2

MACEDONIAN LAW ON ALBANIAN HOUSE ENCLOSURES

AU261627 Tirana ATA in English 0750 GMT 26 Dec 86

["Even the Walls Round The Dwelling Flats Of The Albanians In Macedonia Are Considered Dangerous Elements for Spreading 'Nationalism' and Irredentism'" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, December 26 (ATA) -- "FLAKE E VELLAZERIMIT," periodical newspaper in the Albanian language which is published in Skopje, in some issues running, has announced the decision of communal organs of the communes of Tetovo, Kicevo, Gostivar, Struga, Debar, Kumanov etc., on pulling down the walls round the houses of the Albanian inhabitants of these towns and their villages. "The maintenance of walls round the houses and the construction of dwelling flats in this way, the decision stresses, are forbidden, because they are a symbol of split and a great obstacle to international rapprochement. Their pulling down is urgent, because they are signs of nationalism and irredentism and has to do with the security in the republic."

As none of the owners did not voluntarily pull them down, as informed by the newspaper, the executive organs resorted to mechanized means such as bulldozers and heavy transport vehicles which began to pull down the walls. Within one day, in Goce Delchev Street in the Commune of Kicevo there was pulled down 10 walls, out of 50 that should be pulled down, at a time that the decision defines that 600 walls altogether be pulled down. All the expenditure to pull down the walls will be paid by the Albanian owners. In the town of Tetovo, the reports continue, within 2-3 days there were pulled down using bulldozers 154 walls in the "Shtipska", "Ivo lola Ribar", "Blagoje Taska", "Ilindenska" Streets, etc. According to the report of the Executive Council of the Commune of Tetovo, this "undertaking" will continue until the decision for pulling down 2562 walls even in the other parts of the city be applied.

Anyone who hears these news has it difficult to understand how the walls round the houses that exist far and wide in the world for thousands of years, may be turned in a fine day into such a factor that may put at risk "the security of the state" as the decision of Macedonian lawmakers says. But what is clearly understood is the fact that such acts as arbitrary as humiliating aim to pull down not the walls but the traditions of the Albanians, their national historic and cultural values, their mode of living.

TRADE UNION DELEGATION RETURNS FROM ECUADOR

AU271509 Tirana ATA in English 0937 GMT 27 Dec 86

[Text] Tirana, December 27 (ATA) -- The delegation of Trade Unions of Albania [TUA] headed by the secretary of the General Council of the TUA, Strati Marko, which attended the 18th Congress of the National Teachers' Union of Ecuador, returned home.

EIGHTH VOLUME OF PARTY DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED

AU301941 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 30 Dec 86

[Text] "The AWP -- Principal Documents," Volume Eight, has been published. The volume contains the main documents of the leading organs of the party from the 1980-1985 period, a considerable number of which are published for the first time.

BCP CC PLENUM CONVENES 22-23 DECEMBER

Atanasov Report Published

AU300401 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Dec 86 pp 1-4

[Report delivered by Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, at BCP Central Committee plenum held on 22 December in Sofia -- passages between slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] Comrades, the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee submits the following documents to the discussion of today's plenum: the draft plan for the country's socioeconomic development during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period; a draft code [pravilnik] on economic activity and a draft project on the establishment of associations as large complex economic groupings [krupni kompleksni ikonomicheski grupirovki].

These are documents of exceptional importance. They propose decisions which will shape the essence of a qualitatively new growth and they will represent our basic starting point in raising our economy and our total economic system to a new level.

The 13th BCP Congress worked out a strategy of historic change in our country's development. We are talking about a deep and comprehensive transformation, which is objectively determined both by the law-governed rules valid in our society at the present stage of development, as well as by the high level and degree of maturity of our productive forces.

Both from the point of view of the existent material-technical base and from the point of view of the level reached by the subjective factor, we are prepared to meet the challenge of the contemporary scientific-technical revolution. The April general line of our party guaranteed a powerful upsurge in the development of our social production, which promptly enabled us to move along new paths and to implement the necessary intensive changes, as well as to resolve important and qualitatively new tasks.

The elaboration of the basic problems of our country's socioeconomic development, the elaboration of practical approaches for the qualitative improvement of national economic management marks an important stage in our work and a struggle for the implementation of the 13th BCP Congress decisions.

This tremendous amount of work, in which a large number of specialists, scientific workers, economic leaders, state functionaries, and public figures are participating, is being accomplished under the leadership of the Politburo and of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, in person. This circumstance, precisely, ensures the strong unity between the views and tasks stemming from the congress decisions, and the practical approaches to their implementation. These circumstances created a fresh and creative atmosphere in which only postulates of a lofty scientific character and closely linked to our strategy in the development of national economy and its management were able to prevail. In the spirit of the traditions founded by the April policy, opinions were freely expressed, and some of them were controversial; shortcomings were allowed to occur, but were also corrected in the process of the discussion, which always remained loyal to principle and distinguished itself by a lofty sense of responsibility.

Why are we simultaneously submitting the problems of the new 5-year plan period, of the code on economic activity, and of the self-management organizations in one package, for your discussion?

This is so, because they contain the main interrelated question of our development regarding the implementation of the congress decisions.

This is so, because in preparing these documents we were guided by the dialectic mutual relations between objective laws and their synthesis at the present stage of our development. Contemporary scientific-technical revolution, the changes in mutual relations between the owner and manager, the action of the law on values and on commodity-monetary relations, the enhancement of the masses' role as creators of history -- these are processes closely connected with each other and dependent upon each other. They cannot be discussed outside this unity and interdependency. This is why we selected this approach -- namely that the preparation and discussion of the draft documents should take place simultaneously and in the closest mutual relations. We decided to take our point of departure from the roots of the problems and trends of social development and not only from their consequences, and we decided, on this basis, to shape the positive line of our behavior.

In this manner we will create, to the greatest extent, the necessary comprehensive economic, organizational, political, and other conditions and prerequisites for a better assessment of the objective laws, for a comprehensive manifestation of the opportunities which they represent.

We are confident that our chosen path is correct, because we have a solid theoretical basis and sound practical experience, created and accumulated as a result of the tremendous amount of ideological-creative and organizational work accomplished by the party in recent years.

Weaknesses will undoubtedly emerge as well in the process of work and new situations will appear. This is normal and inevitable. Nevertheless, the main thing is that we must begin to consider the problems from a fundamentally new point of view, and also resolve them in a new manner. The strength of the party's creative activity, its ability to reveal in depth the existing processes and phenomena were most convincingly set forth in Comrade Todor Zhivkov's speech at the BCP Okrug Committee plenum in Ruse on 17 December 1986. This speech contained programmatic solutions and postulates which demonstrate once again that it is necessary today to put into practice our new views and approaches on the country's total development.

In working out the documents, we carefully assessed our own experience, the great traditions of the USSR, and of the other fraternal countries, as well as the opportunities presented by the implementation of the comprehensive CEMA program for the development of the member-states in the period up to 2000. The decisions of the historic 27th CPSU Congress were of particularly beneficial importance for our work and the tremendous amount of work developed in the Soviet Union for acceleration and reorganization in all spheres of society represents an example and an incentive for us.

The months which have elapsed since the 13th BCP Congress were filled with the party's active political and organizational work.

In our opinion, this time was not wasted. During this period we not only had to work out new problems, but we also had to cope with and accomplish important and urgent practical tasks.

The main thing was to create conditions and prerequisites for a change in our entire system of economic relations and to prepare for a thorough economic change.

In this connection we can point out serious structural changes which have occurred in the higher ranks of our state administration. An Economic Council, a Social Council, and a Council for Intellectual Development were established under the Council of Ministers and several branch ministries were abolished. A decision was adopted to establish a Council on Agriculture and Forestry. A structural reorganization of the economic organizations began and new scientific and technological links were developed.

The implementation of the economic tasks for 1986 was an important sector upon which the efforts of the party and state were focused in the post-congress period. It was necessary to strongly accelerate our socioeconomic development in conformity with the new criteria and to give it an intense, initial impetus. Despite the difficulties and the shortcomings which occurred during that period, our country's economy is successfully developing. The plan for 1986 will be fulfilled according to the basic indexes and the rates of speed are relatively high. We are expecting the national income to increase by approximately 5.5 percent, as compared with 1985, and the social labor productivity is expected to increase by 5.9 percent as compared with the same period. The rate of material consumption and production costs were reduced in 1986. The priority trends determined by the 13th congress are developing at accelerated rates of speed. They are as follows: electronic industry; electronic calculating and organizational equipment; instrument building and automation equipment production; machine building of precision instruments; production of industrial robots, manipulators, and others.

The documents which we are submitting today enable us to proceed toward the comprehensive creation of economic and social prerequisites for the achievement of great results on the basis of qualitatively new factors of economic growth.

I. For an Intense Structural Reorganization in Economy [chapterhead]

Comrades, in analyzing the problems of our economic and other, comprehensive development, the decisive factor which we have to take into consideration today is the fact that the world is entering a /new historic transition period/ in the development of productive forces, dictated by the contemporary scientific-technical revolution. This is the main characteristic feature of the forthcoming period and it is the fact that we are embarking upon a new path in our economic development, that we are proceeding toward a deep reorganization at the basis and in the superstructure of our society.

The party's postulate on the /qualitatively new growth/ is a synthesis of this change as a ripe and feasible social necessity.

This is a /strategic concept/ on the development of our society. It embodies the creative spirit of the BCP, the new element in the steadily developing essence of the April plenum general line. It signifies and requires a drastic change in the existing economic and social situation, the creation of a new economic atmosphere attempting to accomplish deep structural changes in our national economy, as well as a total change in the methods of management and administration. Naturally, such a reorganiztion cannot be accomplished within the framework of a 5-year plan period. I am talking about a prolonged process, full of difficulties, for which we must create a solid, material base during the current 5-year period, and a powerful incentive for its further development. It is only on this basis that we will create prerequisites for further accelerating the rates of speed of our socioeconomic development.

The /drastic improvement and enrichment of social relations/ means a qualitative new growth to us. In this context economic growth is an integrated expression of the chief, contemporary laws of our development, it is a manifestation of their development, a manifestation of their synthesis. [paragraph continues]

As a result of all this, the concept of a new qualitative growth is not a concept concerning a specific sector, but a comprehensive innovation in all spheres of social life. This concept contains the practical methods of the implementation and full-fledged utilization of contemporary law-governed rules and regulations.

During the years following the 1956 April plenum of the BCP Central Committee, our country accomplished a gigantic leap in its development. The basic production funds in the industrial sector increased 19 times, while the rates of development in agriculture increased 6.5 times. Machine building industry production increased 61 times during that period, and the chemical industry increased 55 times, while electric power production increased 18 times during that same period. In 1956, our exports and imports, our participation in the international division of labor, with the socialist countries in the first place, and above all with the Soviet Union, amounted to approximately 650 million leva, while exports alone amounted to 200 million leva, 7 million of which were represented by machine building production. In 1985, however, our exchange of goods exceeded 27 billion leva. The share of machine building industry in our exports amounted to 53 percent, while by the end of the current 5-year plan period it will reach 70 percent.

We are proud of all this. Nevertheless, the situation is quite different today. We face new realities. We are aware of the fact that the progress achieved in our economic development is mainly based on the technical equipment and technology which have been used until now. We are entering the stage of revolutionary changes, the era of basically new technical and technological solutions in the production sphere. This circumstance has created a totally different economic situation and requires new approaches to be in conformity with the nature and dynamics of technical progress and with the role of man in this progress. Just as, following 1956, our party chose the correct policy of industrialization in our national economy and guaranteed dynamic and ascending developments, today it is necessary to reveal the advantages created by the scientific-technical revolution and to ensure a strong, new impetus of our country's social and economic progress.

This is precisely why the party raised the problems of scientific-technical revolution, as well as the goals and tasks stemming from it. This is why the party transformed these problems into basic factors of our state policy.

/The key problem/ which must be resolved is the strategy of the main thrust of the decisive trend to be followed, upon which our efforts must be focused.

We must admit that while compiling the plan we did not succeed in totally overcoming the shortcoming of extensive development and of bureaucratic methods, or the trend of giving something to everyone. In discussing this question within the Politburo, these shortcomings of the submitted draft plan were justly criticized and the necessity was expressed to reorganize and re-compile the 5-year plan to ensure full priority and all necessary conditions for the accelerated development of our chief and strategically important national economic complexes which are the basis for the achievement of a qualitatively new improvement.

This is why the final preparation of the Ninth 5-Year Plan must be accomplished complex by complex and in conformity with the technological breakthroughs emerging in our economy, as well as in accordance with the proportional, coordinated development of all production activities connected with them.

It is important to understand that, from now on, we will no longer be able to dissipate our efforts over the entire front of activities.

It is necessary to concentrate our resources and focus them upon the decisive, strategic, trends of the scientific-technical revolution, to accomplish the above-mentioned breakthroughs which will help us to achieve drastic progress in our entire economy, in all our society. In the opposite event, the plan will continue to be extended in nature, regardless of the fact that it is adorned with the label of scientific-technical revolution.

The nature of our 5-year plan cannot simply be evaluated according to the number of scientific-technical elaborations which are to be introduced, but according to the main trends which are to be followed, according to whether a basis is created for a new structural image for our economy, according to the multiplication effect throughout the chain of our entire national economic complex, as well as the conditions for acquiring new positions which must be resolved not only in the final drawing up of the plan, but also in the process of its implementation. If we do not accomplish this, we will just squander our resources and miss the chance of a drastic change for the better in our national economy.

In this respect the considerations expressed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov in his speech at the Politburo meeting are of a deep, principle-minded, theoretical, and political, as well as legal, methodological importance for the character of our planning-economic and economic-organizational work. This applies to all institutions -- beginning with the Council of Ministers down to each economic organization and enterprise. [These considerations] determine the leading trend in the development of the country's productive forces, which will endow them with new quality and new opportunities -- /such as unmanned technologies and cybernetic production control systems in all spheres./

This is the basically new element which differs from all our past views and approaches in economic development.

What we are beginning is precisely a drastic change in the technological re-equipment of production on the basis of top scientific-technical achievements. We aim by 1990 to introduce 850 basic and connected [svurzani] technologies in a total of 200 technological systems. The process of the /synthesis of electronics with contemporary industrial technologies/ will proceed with particular intensity.

Half of the investments in material production are focused on technological innovation. Along with this, we will accelerate the elimination of physically and morally outdated productions. During the Ninth 5-Year Plan period twice the quantity of basic funds will be removed from operation [eksploatatsiya] as during the Eighth 5-Year Plan period. Based on this, the national income is expected to increase by 30 percent by 1990, while social labor productivity is expected to increase 35 percent, which means that it will develop faster than the national income. The volume of capital investments amounts to 53-56 billion leva, 76 percent of which is allocated or material production and 24 percent is devoted to the nonproduction sphere. The material consumption and energy consumption rates are to resolutely decrease on the basis of one production unit and one national income unit.

/The top achievements of scientific-technical progress must become a strategic lever for a qualitatively new economic growth./ This is our main task.

Naturally, we cannot solve the questions completely, but we are relying on a solid future for the reorganization of our production forces on a qualitatively new basis.

Hence, /the peculiar importance of this stage of development lies in the fact that we are entering a period of profound structural reorganization in our economy./ [paragraph continues]

The new economic structure, precisely, is the focus upon which the main problems of our national economy and of its management are concentrating. Without a new economic structure we would be unable to promote and implement the unmanned technologies and cybernetic systems.

The task is to organically combine the structural reorganization with the technological innovation in one unit.

We are aware of the fact that this is a prolonged and complicated process. We must point out, at the same time, that the necessary conditions for its acceleration already exist. As early as during the current 5-year plan period we will be able to solve the main problems and to shape the basic structural priority complexes.

/The first complex encompasses electronics, robotics, and metal-cutting machinery./ This complex includes the material and constructive elements for electronics, peripheral equipment, and systems. The production of microprocessor systems, complex automated machine building systems, and other types of production, as well as of cybernetic control systems are the basic trends of this first complex.

We envisage an accelerated development of electronics. It is to be implemented with a simultaneous and intensive renewal of production, which will exceed 50 percent for the 5-year-plan period on a mean annual basis. The main technological breakthroughs in the field of electronic systems were outlined in the building up of a modular program-technical base, comprising professional 16- and 32-bit microcomputers, 32-bit minicomputers, and high-capacity computers. A range of high-capacity computing complexes is to be set up with a data processing speed of up to 500 million operations per second.

/The second complex which is to be expanded during the 5-year-plan period is that of biochemistry./ Its priority development is to be based on mastering and introducing bioequipment and biotechnologies for the chemical industry, agriculture, and the food and tobacco industry. The production of complete membrane installations for ultrafiltration and other processes is to be mastered and introduced into practice. Tissue culture laboratories, hydrolyzed protein lines, fermenting units, bioproducts installations, and so forth are to be developed.

This production complex will satisfy the country's basic requirements for new drugs and preparations for effective diagnostics and therapy, new generations of humane antibiotics, plant protection products, amino acids and bioadditives for the food and tobacco industry, and so on.

/The third complex is for the production and introduction into practice of transportation systems based on a synthesis of electronics and transporation equipment./ The target is to achieved a qualitatively new standard in both designs [konstruktsii] and technologies. We will radically expand the range of products and raise the technical performance indices of the agricultural and roadbuilding equipment, automobiles, buses, lift trucks, and other machines that we produce. In lift truck production there is to be an expansion in the range of special and specialized designs -- for operation at low temperatures, in explosion-risk environments, for off-road use, robot lift trucks, and so forth.

/The fourth complex is connected with the setting up of a new raw-material base/ for microelectronic, optical electronics and laser technology, biotechnology and genetic engineering, and ultraprecision electromechanical units and devices. The production is envisaged of semiconductor crystals, pure metals and alloys with prescribed properties, ultrapure chemicals, and fine ceramic materials and products therefrom.

Small-production-run [malotonazhna] chemistry will be developed at an accelerated rate. This is essentially a profound structural change -- from the large-output chemical production of energy-consuming products at relatively low prices and high material expenditure to the chemistry of new materials. The deep refining of petroleum will be increased. Production of olefins will grow by about 60 percent and will provide the basic feedstocks for organic synthesis and the manufacture of polymer products.

/The fifth complex is based on the development of laser equipment and optical electronics./ In this field efforts will be concentrated on creating a broad range of systems based on comparatively limited number of components and technology. Specialized technological systems are to be mastered for cutting metals, precision contour machining of parts with complex shapes, boring and drilling, and heat treatment, the production of fiber optics systems for transmitting information is to be organized, and so on. The development of this complex will be felt more tangibly during the next 5-year-plan period, since at present we are laying the foundations. This will be an important technological breakthrough and create a new market position both for the country's requirements and for export.

The production complexes will not be isolated from one another. They are interlinked, but at the same time form separate units for solving strategic problems through the technological reequipment and structural reorganization of the economy. These qualities of unity and separation [obosobenost] also require an appropriate structuring of the self-managing organizations on an economic basis.

Through consolidating these leading complexes we will create firm conditions for the accelerated development of all branches and activities, of the entire national economy.

Let us take for example a crucial branch like transportation. We have a clear policy line for developing the transportation system. Actual practice has confirmed the viability of this line. In this field, the main efforts must now be directed towards the integrated construction of terminal and port complexes, and the introduction of modern transportation and goods-handling technologies, individual modules and entire technological systems. The measures taken in this respect, alongside the introduction of the Uniform Cybernetic System for Coordination, Control, and Monitoring of Transportation, must ensure speed and high efficiency of transportation services. Accordingly, the task is to change over in practice to intensive development of the transportation system, ensuring complete integration in setting up the technical infrastructure, the proportional construction of the individual elements of the technologies in the whole series "production -- transportation -- consumption," complete synchronization of the separate forms of transportation, and completely reliable freight and passenger carriage. The capacities created are adequate for providing transportation services for the national economy and the population. The rate of growth of freight haulage is to show a relative decrease, but the requirements for speed and efficiency are to take preeminence. A qualitative restructuring is now necessary.

Alternatively, let us take /agriculture./ It must provide the means for its own reproduction and renewal, satisfy the population's requirements for food goods, and be a source for export resources. Here both capital investments and their direction towards structural changes, introducing new technologies, and encouraging the initiative of the brigades in producing and processing agricultural production. As well as providing the required quantities of grain, there must be a sharp increase in year-round vegetable production and in production of dessert grapes and fruit. In the field of livestock farming, the production of pork and poultry is to develop at a higher rate. There is to be a more than 3-fold increase in the number of cows raised for meat in order to make fuller use of the natural feed resources in the mountain and hill districts.

/The policy line of structural reorganization developed by the party creates conditions for a further increase in the rates of growth./ Priority is to be given to expanding the production complexes which are determining the new dynamism in our development. During the present 5-year-plan period the volume of production in the electronics industry will grow by a factor of about 2.2 to 2.4, including a 2.6-fold growth in computer and business equipment, a 2.8-fold growth in instrument building and automation equipment, and an almost 3-fold growth in software products and systems. Production of bioequipment will increase rapidly by a factor of 2.7, and production of new technologies and materials by a factor of 3.2.

By 1990, machine building production will increase by 55-60 percent as compared with 1985. At the end of the 5-year-plan period the branch will satisfy about 50 percent of the country's requirements for machines, including 58 percent of its own machinery requirements.

In the production structure of the metallurgical branch, the production of rolled strip from structural carbon and alloy steels will increase by 80 percent.

All this enables us to guarantee the growth rates laid down in the document "Concerning Qualitatively New Growth in the Economy" and create conditions and prerequisites for doubling the national income and increasing social labor productivity by a factor of approximately 2.5 by 1995.

/An important feature of the 5-year-plan is its strong social emphasis./ Everything which is being undertaken is conditioned by /the concern for man./ By striving to achieve a materially secure and intellectually rich life for the Bulgarian, conditions are to be created for his comprehensive development and realization of his potential.

In accordance with the main socioeconomic task, special attention will be devoted in the course of the 5-year-plan period to the /integrated satisfaction of the population's material, social, and intellectual needs./ The further improvement of national prosperity is mainly linked with the solving of this task.

We are devoting especially great concern to goods and services for the market, and to overcoming the difficulties outlined in this field. During the 5-year-plan period a /modern industry for man/ will be set up by combining the efforts of all industrial branches -- from the food and tobacco and light industries to electronics and machine building. Here, we are referring to the achievement of a state of the market which corresponds both qualitatively and quantitatively to the population's purchasing power.

Fuller satisfaction of consumer demand cannot be achieved only on the basis of national production. No country is doing this, and we cannot do it either, all the more in view of the fact that our country is small and has an open economy. Therefore an /increase in the import of consumer goods/ is envisaged, making use of the most varied forms -- buying and selling, exchange operations, and barter deals. Of course, this will be achieved, because here one is talking about a direction in our economic policy mainly based on developing and increasing our exports. There can be no question here of a one-way street.

Priority will be given to developing /housing construction./ Conditions are being created, bases on the new architectural-town planning conception, for constructing 400,000 dwellings and providing incentives for construction by the owner [stopanski] method, with the population's active participation. The building of individual dwellings with a better functional layout and yard space is to be increased. Special attention is being paid to landscaping the areas around housing, to constructing the settlement environment, and to /preserving and restoring the natural environment./

/Health, education, and culture/ are to be further developed. By expanding the material base, shifts [smennost] in educational establishments will be reduced. In Sofia alone, the construction of additional student hostels with 10,000 beds is planned. Dispensary services to the population will be increased. The preconditions are being created for improving the environment of the workplace, where the workers spend a considerable amount of their time, as well as improving recreation.

In conformity with the task for qualitatively new growth in the economy, provision is being made for the /further improvement of the territorial structure of social production and the rational utilization of labor resources./

Particular attention is being given to resolving the capital's acute economic and social problems, on the basis of the postulate that Sofia must be opened up to the whole country and Bulgaria must be opened up to Sofia.

/The problems of the territorial units must be discussed from new positions and solved by new approaches corresponding to the party's conception of the country's regional development./ There is an evident need to reassess planning, direction of resources, organization of the investment process, development of the production force, the technical base, and the social infrastructure, training of cadres, and so forth in order for us to develop a plan to ensure the conditions and prerequisites for an interconnected and mutually complementary development of the okrugs, for concentrating resources, and for raising the settlement systems to the level of self-managing organizations of the population. Without a radical change of this kind, we will also encounter insurmountable difficulties in solving nationwide socioeconomic problems.

In the Ninth 5-Year-Plan we are setting ourselves huge, difficult tasks. From this stem the /great demands in relation to our work./ First and foremost, it is question of creating conditions to ensure a high rate of economic development with the most rational utilization of material, labor, financial, and foreign exchange resources, the basic funds, and the capital investments which we have at our disposal. It is a question of /comprehensively changing over to thrifty, resource-saving growth./ This, too, is another characteristic of our development during the new 5-year-plan period.

It is necessary to accomplish a radical change in the utilization of material resources. Compared to 1985, each unit of national income produced in 1990 must be achieved with a 17-20 percent lower consumption of the basic raw materials, fuels, other materials, and energy. This is a task which requires a new approach to the material resources. This approach has been developed in the draft code for economic activity, but is also must be carried through -- consistently and steadfastly -- by the cadres, in every labor collective. We are too much accustomed to squandering and wasting resources, and the sharp change in this respect demands great efforts.

/A key issue is to reduce the amount of uncompleted construction/ and overcome the dangerous tendency that has become established. It is extremely alarming that the percentage of uncompleted construction in relation to capital investment is continuously growing. On 1 November 1986 the value of unfinished construction reached 12.6 billion leva.

It is not difficult to imagine the losses borne by the national economy as a result of the tying up of such colossal funds. We must change this state of affairs within the coming year. We need to mobilize ourselves now.

/The issue of utilization of the production funds/ is acquiring exceptional importance. There are immense reserves available in this connection.

In recent years, these funds have grown by 40.4 percent, whereas the social product produced from them has risen only by 23.7 percent.

To a large extent, this is due to /the low shift utilization index [smennost] in production./ The average shift index in industrial enterprises is now 1.38. This state of affairs can no longer be tolerated. Conditions must be created within a short timeframe for the plant to be operated on a 2- and 3-shift basis.

/Many machines are not installed in good time./ Utilization of the production funds is also adversely affected by /the slow bringing of capacities into full production./ On average, the new enterprises are operating at about 70 percent of their design capacity, and some of them even at below 50 percent. This deprives the national economy of production with an annual value of about 1 billion leva.

The tasks which we are setting ourselves are intimately linked with the struggle to /raise quality./ Under present-day conditions this problem is becoming more and more acute. From both the domestic and international viewpoints we can no longer tolerate the manufacturer of low-quality products. The criteria of the international market are becoming higher. The new technological solutions require precision and reliability in products and materials.

We must place a mighty barrier in front of low quality. It is a question of economic, organizational, and political measures. It is a question of creating an atmosphere of implacability toward the producers of low-quality products. The state inspection and acceptance of types of production which are specifically vital for the national economy must be organized. We regard this measure as absolutely necessary. We cannot proceed toward expanding economic self-management in practice without overcoming the existing distortions.

Our country's participation in the /international division of labor and especially in socialist economic integration/ is an important factor for ensuring qualitatively new growth in the economy.

During the Ninth 5-Year-Plan period, the exchange of goods with the socialist countries will show an increase of 42.3 percent as compared to that achieved in the Eighth 5-Year Plan period.

We attach exceptional importance to expanding the direct production links and setting up joint scientific-production organizations with the USSR and the other fraternal countries. The first joint trusts are already functioning. During the 5-year-plan period, cooperation in this field will continue on a broad front.

In essence, qualitatively new conditions have been created for intensifying the integration processes with the Soviet Union, for filling them with new content, and for a new stage in the course of our comprehensive drawing together.

As well as this, we will continue in the future to expand and deepen cooperation with the developing countries, by applying mutually beneficial forms to achieve the implementation of the planned projects.

We will continue to establish commercial, economic, scientific, and technical links on an equal-rights and mutually beneficial basis with the developed capitalist countries.

In fulfilling the 5-year plan we must devote especially great attention to the questions of balancing the country's financial means. The covering of the expenditures in the budget with the required sources of funds is marked by great stress. [paragraph continues]

For this reason during the coming period we must uncompromisingly cut off all channels through which waste and overexpenditure occur and through which the state funds leak away in order to cut to the minimum expenditures in the national economy which are not appropriate to our social order and to increase profitability in economic activity.

These are acute questions for our development. This is why the BCP Central Committee Politburo adopted a special decision relating to further improving the material-technical supply system, utilizing the material resources and production capacities in the most efficient manner, reducing uncompleted construction, and radically improving production quality and the country's balance of foreign exchange. It is necessary even now to take radical actions to raise everyone's sense of responsibility to the level of the real state of the problems. The measures are extraordinary, but they are extremely necessary to prepare the economy for the new stage and not to permit the new goals in development and the economic regulators for the attainment of these goals to be blocked by the old ways.

II. Concerning Establishment of the Self-Managing Organizations. [chapterhead]

Comrades,

The setting up and establishment of the self-managing organizations is the central problem, the nucleus of the economic levers for management around which the entire system of economic regulators is being built. When we speak of change, we should bear in mind that it is a question of an overall social process. In the center of this process stands man, who is the creator of every change -- both in the structure of the economy and in its management. Only in this way can social relations function in accordance with the new nature of the productive forces.

We are gradually developing the process of a changeover from power on behalf of the people to power through the people. At the present stage, we are creating through the code for economic activity a legal and normative basis and a social mechanism for this fruitful process in the main sphere of life -- in the economy. At the 13th BCP Congress. Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed out: "If all necessary preconditions are not created in practice for the economic organizations and the relevant scientific units to truly operate as self-managing organizations, then this will deal a heavy blow to our economic and sociopolitical strategy."

This is why we regard the building and functioning of the self-managing organizations as a process of fundamental importance for a qualitative improvement in social relations.

Through the self-managing organizations we will radically /enrich socialist production relations/ so that they conform to the stage of comprehensive intensification and expansion of the scientific and technical revolution. The development of self-management in the economy and the other spheres of social life will enable us to utilize more fully the effect of the objective economic laws and to reveal the fundamental advantages of socialism.

Through building up the self-managing organizations, /the postulate concerning the labor collective as the manager of socialist property will be totally applied/ and its role in social life will be increased. The development of self-management in the economy is a stable basis for further improving labor relations. In this way, we are closing the cycle of the process that began with the ratification of the new labor code.

Through the self-managing organizations we will develop /our social policy,/ and set the incomes of the collective and the individual working man in accordance with the end results of production. This is the real basis and the chief incentive for increasing the prosperity of every worker in inseperable connection with the increase in public wealth.

Through the self-managing organizations, /we will increase the role of the working man/ in society's political, economic, and cultural life. These organizations are not only economically independent, but, as a whole, combine man's economic, social, intellectual, and political needs in his second home. The mechanisms of socialist self-management will reveal fundamentally new possibilities for the fulfillment of the individual and for a new, broad-scale manifestation of his creative essence.

Accordingly, the self-managing organizations are, as it were, to form the focal point for the whole spectrum of topical social problems. They are an integral manifestation of the natural laws of our development. Their further improvement is an expression of the growing maturity of socialist social relations. We must make them a motor of economic activity, a motor for accelerating our social development.

The party is guided by the concept that the self-managing organization is viable when it is an /entire, complete technological, economic, and social system./

In the economic field, the goods-producing enterprises, including the small- and medium-sized enterprises and combines, the agricultural brigades, and the agro-industrial complexes, are such organizations.

A question of great importance is the environment in which the self-managing organizations develop. As our own experience has already shown, they must develop their activity within the framework of economic trusts and associations, set up as self-managing systems in the various national economic complexes.

Here we are talking of powerful economic groupings of a new type that encompass the entire production cycle and all its technological, scientific, and market problems.

In this way, practical application is given to the postulate concerning the organic link between the self-managing organizations and commodity-money relations. We can conceive of the economic organization only as an actual goods producer. This means that its links both with other organizations and with the state must be implemented exclusively on an economic and contractual basis, that it should have direct links with the domestic and foreign markets, and that it should select its own contract partners independently.

/The second characteristic of the self-managing organization is that it works on the basis of full cost-accounting and that it is responsible for its economic activity and for the use of the means of production./

In this area it is imperative to perfect distribution relations according to the principles of self-support and self-financing; we mean full financial self-support, currency self-support, self-support of the economic initiatives that have been undertaken, and so forth. The main thing is that the economic organization is responsible to society not only for the implemenation of the plan, but also for everything related to its activity -- from planning to the marketing of production.

The draft code on economic activity marks an important step forward toward defining the basic self-managing unit. It clearly stresses that /the enterprise/ is a key technologically, economically, organizationally, and socially defined economic commodity-producing organization, which multiplies and uses the socialist property given it by the state through its labor collective. The rights and responsibilities of the enterprise have been significantly expanded.

A flexible approach toward /merging the enterprises/ has been worked out. Within the merger framework, the enterprises preserve their legal and economic self-support as commodity producers. In this context, a rule tested both in our and in world practice is to be observed by the economic trusts, namely, that the trusts are to assume only those functions which they can implement better and more effectively than the separate enterprises. The trusts will be in charge of working out a uniform market, scientific-technical and investment strategy, and informational and scientific servicing. The separate enterprise cannot develop from an internal or international point of view if it does not merge its efforts with other enterprises, if it does not conduct a uniform technological and marketing policy on this basis, and if it does not have a uniform line in the area of investments. This does not preclude the formation of trusts with strongly developed centralized functions in production management in the areas of power supply, railroad, and air transportation, and so forth.

The BCP Central Committee Politburo attributes special importance to the creation of /associations of a new type/ to manage major interbranch production complexes. In essence they will be powerful economic groups, which will unite under one control the entire production-technical and scientific potential and some functions related to planning and financing in a certain area to expediently solve the tasks of carrying out structural changes in the economy. The new associations will not be branch-oriented but complex, especially from the viewpoint of fulfilling their main task on a nationwide economic scale, namely, to coordinate the development of major interbranch and production complexes on the basis of combining branches and conducting the broad and comprehensive integration of technologies and production capacities. The associations are to conduct uniform developing, technological, and marketing policy and coordination.

They will implement their entire activity on an economic basis under the supervision of the state and the control of the trusts forming the associations. The party views the associations as the form of self-support which creates conditions for eliminating bureaucratic and branch barriers in the economy.

Relations between the manager and owner and /the role of the state/ under conditions of developing economic self-management are characteristic of our approach to asserting the self-managing organizations. This is understandable. The economic organizations do not work in a vacuum but under the real conditions of the country.

The state will further implement leadership of the economy through centralized planning and will guarantee the priority of the nationwide interests. However, this will take place in a fundamentally different manner.

/First of all/, the state and other central organs will concentrate their efforts on strategic planning and management, as well as on control of the level of economic activity.

/In second place/, the state's influence will take place mainly through economic norms and regulations. By this we mean taxes, basic loan interest, the total volume of credit, the principles of forming labor wages, foreign currency factors, norms on foreign currency deductions in favor of the state, purchase of foreign currency from the state, the formation of financial funds, subsidies and benefits, accelerated amortization, and so forth. [paragraph continues]

The state will lay down the rules of price-setting and the prices of basic raw materials and other materials.

These levers act and will act much more effectively than any administrative decisions. This is being demonstrated by our practice at every step and every day.

The advantage of the regulation norms is that, without strictly dictating or banning a rigidly fixed line of behavior, they set the framework within which the economic organization can maneuver. This framework encompasses the zone in which the interests of the state and those of the commodity producers coincide. The concrete line of behavior is selected by the organization itself. However, the organization is bound by prices, taxes, interest, foreign currency norms, and other factors in such a manner that it is not interested in breaking out of the framework determined by the state.

Simultaneously, it has been envisaged that the Council of Ministers commissions the state orders for especially important strategic goods for internal use and for fulfilling international obligations; for mastering new technologies, new articles, new raw materials, and fundamental and applicable research; for implementing technological renewal of separate objects of national importance; and for materials and machines which are in strong demand.

Thus, in its hands the state also preserves the mechanism of important commissions and through these it will be able to directly influence production-economic activity with immediate, short, and long-range effect.

It would be wrong to assume that creation of the self-managing organizations will weaken the principle of centralized planning. Precisely the opposite -- the foundation on which the central organs develop their activity is strengthening and will expand. They will free themselves even more of manifestations of bureaucracy and the economy will be managed according to its natural laws -- on the basis of broad rights and high responsibility on the part of the commodity-producing organizations.

III. For a Fundamental Turning Point in the Mechanism for Managing the People's Economy [chapterhead]

Comrades, /with the draft code on economic activity we are implementing a decisive turning point in the management of the economy and the advance toward principled new methods and forms of economic management./

Our party's leadership has been working on the problems of economic methods for more than 20 years. Much has been done throughout this period. The main factor which characterized this activity was the constant advance from administrative to economic methods of economic leadership, and toward ever growing democracy in the management of the national economy.

This process acquired a new qualitative character with the decisions of the February 1985 and January 1986 plenums of the BCP Central Committee, the 13th BCP Congress, and the document entitled "For a New Qualitative Growth of the Economy." The new principles of economic management are a result of boldly revealing and overcoming causes that hold back development of economic initiatives. They express our practical line of making social relations fully correspond with the level of production capacities, which has been achieved, and with the changes in the nature of labor.

With the draft code on economic activity we aim to create a normative framework for new technology and new content for the entire planning of economic activity and for the comprehensive, powerfully developed system of economic regulations, which together with the planning system will become the core of socialist self-management. Its characteristic is that it introduces essential changes in the economic conditions of the self-managing organizations' activity, paying special attention to applying the law of value and its related categories. Possibilities have been created for the planned organization of social production to acquire real economic content, and for directing production relations toward a regime of most effective management.

The state plan will not be distributed in an administrative manner and addressed to the associations, trusts, and enterprises. Its connection with /the plans of the economic organizations must become stronger and more real through two basic channels:/

-- Through the system of dialogue between the state planning organs and the self-managing economic organizations in the process of composing and fulfilling the plans;

-- Through a strongly developed system of economic regulations, applied under conditions of the socialist competition. This means concretizing and practically using the various categories of commodity-finance relations in accordance with their new content, which is characteristic of socialism.

Thus, we shall create the preconditions for forming an economic climate which evokes, mobilizes, and directs the creative activity of the millions of working people. Now we must work correctly, precisely, and aggressively so that the labor collectives and their leaders can demonstrate socialist economic enterprise, use resources better, and work out a most rational marketing, investment, and social policy in fulfilling the strategic party postulates for new qualitative growth.

This unity between the new planning system and the new content of the state plan on the one hand, and the system of economic regulations on the other, is a normative expression of the party line for the fullest coordination of the activity of the objective laws.

The self-managing economic organizations prepare their broad plans for scientific-technical and socioeconomic development on the basis of their own research, the contracts they have signed with their economic partners, and the forecasts of the state plan, obligatorily taking into consideration the economic norms and regulations set by the state.

/The entire system of economic norms and regulations is placed in the service of intensifying the economy and the requirements for new qualitative growth./

What does this system comprise?

/First: The system of prices and price-setting./ It has been envisaged to advance toward a new principled approach in setting domestic wholesale prices and trade concessions. In accordance with the open character of our economy, wholesale prices of goods and services will be formed on the basis of real prices, according to which Bulgarian goods are being sold on representative and prospective foreign markets. The "quality-price" relation of our goods vis-a-vis analogous goods on the international market must become a basic factor in determining the prices of production. One must understand quality in the broad sense of the word; namely, technical and functional characteristics, reliability, design, and ease of use.

The wholesale prices set in this manner must be maximum prices. It is within this framework that concrete prices must be agreed upon by suppliers and consumers.

When individual enterprises cannot fit their production within the set prices because of the higher prime cost, the state, through temporary prices and gradually reduced subsidies according to the plan, will allow them to reconstruct their production from a technical and economic point of view, so that they can adapt to the requirements of the market.

/Second:/ Significant changes have been envisaged in the /tax system/ and in the mutual relations between the self-managing economic organizations and the state budget. Taxes will turn into one of the basic economic regulating instruments of economic activity.

A uniform tax on marketed production is being introduced instead of the existing turnover tax and tax on profit. The new tax will turn into the backbone of the new tax policy. An excise duty has been introduced for certain goods, as well as income payments and tax on the labor wages fund.

The entire system of /foreign currency norms/ will be used more actively to stimulate production and research activities, and to make the foreign trade exchange more effective.

/Third: A principled new approach toward developing banking activities has been adopted/ as well as toward radically increasing the role of the banks in the leadership of economy. It has been envisaged to create trade banks which will deal with credit services for the economic organizations and will take a share in their activity. They will function as any other economic organizations. The mutual relations between banks and economic organizations and banks and economic trusts and enterprises will be fully placed on an economic basis. The Bulgarian People's Bank preserves its functions as a state bank and will continue to carry out its issuing activity.

Conditions have been created for normal functioning on the part of the credit mechanism and for strengthening credit discipline. The role of own means in financing capital investments increases. Compensation-free budget financing of capital investments in material production and in the activities of the extra-production area subjugated to the rules of economic cost-accounting is abolished.

Measures have been envisaged to strengthen the process of coalescence between banks and the self-managing production organizations. The economic organizations and associations will participate with their own means as shareholders in the constituent funds of the trade banks, and can form their own banks.

/Fourth:/ The /labor wages fund/ will be formed according to a new principled manner, and the increasing of the average labor wage will be regulated.

The labor wages fund takes on the nature of a leftover fund and is formed from profits, after paying the state tax and making deductions for the "Development and Technical Improvement" fund. The requirement will be strictly observed that the share of the net profit in the general revenue structure will grow through a faster increase in the social productivity of labor than in the average labor wage. When this requirement is not fulfilled, the enterprise is to pay a tax from the "Labor Wages" fund.

Brigade (group) and individual piecework will become the basis for organizing and paying for work. The fixed elements of the salary are being limited. Salaries will increase or decrease according to results. We shall consistently apply the principle of paying not for the work, but for the work's results. We shall firmly strive to prove that socialism is a human and noble society, but not a charity organization for people who do not want to work honestly and conscientiously.

/Fifth./ An important characteristic of the new economic mechanism is the fact that it decreases the share of the net profit which is being taken from the self-managing organizations and thus /more means of self-financing are guaranteed/ both in levas and in foreign currency.

Several funds serve this purpose: "Development and Technical Improvement;" "Foreign Currency;" "Economic Risk;" Social-Consumer and Cultural Enterprises." The degree to which the state regulates forming and using these funds is being limited, and the appropriation of these funds by the state or other organs is strictly forbidden, unless the funds have been acquired by violating normative acts.

/Sixth./ The draft code of economic activity /for the first time in our country creates a normative order for developing socialist competition between the enterprises/ producing goods and services; between the trade organizations; between the recipients of the credits and the credit banks themselves when giving credit; between the design organizations, the construction-fitting organizations, and the suppliers of machines and equipment in the investment process; in the scientific research activity, and so forth.

The proposed code on economic activity shows that we /are beginning an economic reform which is unprecedented in its scope./ We are ready to make the decisive turn in the basic areas. At the same time, we understand that this will not be an easy process. Obviously, there will be difficulties and great effort will be necessary, but the main thing is that the economy must prepare for this change. Therefore, we propose that the introduction of the new mechanism take place in /stages./

The code with all its principles will be applied starting 1 January 1987. The present wholesale prices, tax system, scheme for forming and distributing the profits, wage-rate and payroll salaries, and the foreign currency factors will remain in effect until the end of 1987.

We propose that until mid-1987 the new prices, tax system, and other documents be prepared according to the requirements of the mechanism, checked, and given to the self-managing organizations. The code on economic activity with all its quantitative parameters and economic regulating instruments, which correspond to its principles, will fully apply as of 1 January 1988.

IV. To Decisively Increase Responsibility and Discipline [chapterhead]

Comrades, the reconstruction toward which the matters which we discussed today are directing us applies not only to the technologies and the economic conditions of the economic organizations' works. /This is, first of all, a reconstruction of man, of his thoughts and actions, and his style and methods of work./

The information supply to the cadres and their knowledge, experience, insight, and creativity now are especially meaningful. The self-managing organizations and the new economic groups we form are the environment in which these moral and intellectual qualities can fully express themselves and be formed and directed in the name of the change outlined by the party congress.

/The cadres and the work with the cadres become key issues./ Today, more than ever before, we need leaders and executives who understand what is required and why it is required, and who can insist and implement. We know that there are people who say they agree with the proposed changes, but continue to work as before. The bureaucracy looks on from the sidelines and waits. It is necessary to change this situation. Through the power of organization and creativity we must make way for the innovators, help the indecisive ones, and create nuclei of bold and trained people in every place and at every level, people who are living in the name of the new tasks and with the new tasks.

The crucial nature of the congress decisions requires that they be implemented with an iron fist and put into effect everywhere and in everything while asserting a new economic, political, and ideological climate.

Now is the time to take a good look!

/A decisive turning point is necessary in the activity of the leading cadres, as well as a struggle against everything that obstructs the new elements in our life./

The issues of the organic unity between rights, initiative, and responsibility, and the issues of discipline and organization acquire a great, and to a large degree, even decisive importance under the conditions of the profound reconstruction of the economy and its leadership. These issues in and of themselves are not new. They have always been in the center of the party's organizational work. However, everyone must clearly understand that the requirements of the 13th BCP Congress and new conditions under which we shall develop the struggle for implementing the new decisions require a new principled attitude in thinking and acting. This is not merely an organizational issue, but an issue which must be examined as an organic element of the profound changes which are taking place in our society.

Multifaceted political and organizational work under the party leadership is taking place now to bring the congress decisions to everybody's mind and heart and turn these decisions into actions and results. This is the main and decisive factor which characterizes the situation in the country. However, during the first year of the 5-year plan period which ends soon, some acute problems have emerged that cause serious difficulties in implementing the tasks set for developing the economy and create conditions where obsolete attitudes in work style, as well as obsolete traditions, are recreated.

The systematic nonfulfillment of the plan for some important areas of production, as well as the nonfulfillment of contractual obligations, continue to be a very acute problem. Instead of initiative and a broad scope in the work of the economic organizations, we encounter at every step a bureaucratic approach, lack of practical efforts, passivity, and hope that somebody else will decide and assume the responsibility.

Obviously, we, as a government, did not evaluate from all sides the new situation which emerges in the process of reconstructing the structure of the leadership of the national economy, and the necessity to create new posts for current coordination and control. Mainly because of this, tedious weaknesses are recurring without punishment, and they introduce elements of confusion and disorganization in production.

The implementation of the goals we have marked cannot be achieved with the style and methods of work used until now.

The decision of the BCP Central Committee Politburo of 9 December 1986 clearly stresses:

-- Laxity and irresponsibility in many units are to be liquidated;

-- Progress is to be ensured, indeed, an advance of appropriate scope, because there is no possibility of retreat;
-- A situation is to be created for discipline, order, and organization to correspond to the problems and tasks;
-- The people, labor collectives, and every workplace are to be inspired with confidence. Every day and every hour the people must see the real changes in the work and in its results.

As Comrade Todor Zhivkov noted at his meeting with the students on 7 December 1986, the words "we do not have it," "we cannot do it," "accident," "idle time," and "objective causes" must disappear from our vocabulary. The "black holes" of economy must be decisively eliminated. The 900,000-man strong army of Communists and all working people must fight against everything obsolete which hinders our work. There can be no turning back. An attack on all fronts is necessary to create conditions for implementing the congress decisions. We are fighting against time and cannot rely only on the effect of the decisions. If they are to be implemented, we need mobilization, daily practical work, and high responsibility.

What is most important now?

The issue of /discipline/ acquires special significance now. We mean, first of all, discipline while implementing state commissions and the tasks related to our participation in the international socialist division of labor; we mean the responsibility of the economic organizations for implementing their contractual responsibilities and for satisfying the domestic need for goods and services based on ability to pay.

We cannot ensure the necessary degree of discipline without totally stopping the various forms of adapting the tasks and reports to the way things actually are. We must decisively struggle against the pressure for making corrections, based on various excuses. Every compromise in this respect demoralizes the cadres and gives them a sense of impunity.

/The mutual relations/ between the independent and equal participants in the economic life acquire a great significance under the new conditions. We must assert that we have not constructed the necessary traditions of partnership and mutual respect for the interests, and we have not created a tradition of economic communication among people. There are many cases of treating partners "from a position of power," as well as cases of subjectivism and even caprice while reviewing fully legal demands and proposals, and there are attempts to gain illegal profit by imposing speculative prices on goods and services that have been supplied.

Obviously, the new climate will not assert itself immediately, because we are talking about a process. However, it is equally obvious that this process can accelerate if relations between the equal managers of our socialist economy are reviewed, not as private and secondary issues, but as ones of great social and political importance, whose solution will be the basic precondition of our economy's correct functioning under the new economic conditions. A dangerous tendency has emerged recently; namely, to view the independence of the economic and territorial units as a release from responsibility toward the state. This tendency is expressed by providing supplies preferentially at the expense of supplies for the centralized state balances; by constant demands for foreign currency and other resources directed to the state organs, even when the obligations to the state are not being fulfilled; and by a preferential attitude toward "one's own" enterprise regarding production sharing supplies, to the detriment of other organizations. One must clearly state that the independence of the economic organizations and the great rights of the territorial units have nothing in common with the branch and territorial "feudalism."

The /political responsibility/ must be further elevated. The social position of people who only pay lip service to party decisions but daily act against the line for a new qualitative growth cannot be defined as a party position.

The turning point which we are implementing in the leadership of our national economy requires a profound reconstruction of the work of the government and its organs. This means that first of all we must break away from the practice of resolving the issues "piece by piece" and dealing more with the consequences of various problems and difficulties, instead of concentrating on their causes. This requires that we form a new /economic/ thinking and influence the behavior of the economic organizations by new means. It is especially necessary to create a style of stability in work, as well as strict control and responsibility.

Comrades, today we are discussing documents which spring from the strategic course of the 13th BCP Congress.

These are documents which direct us toward new factors of growth.

These are documents which simultaneously presuppose and evoke a profound reconstruction of the basis and superstructure of society, and of thoughts and actions of everyone everywhere.

We are living through a crucial stage. This is being noted not only by the BCP, but also by the other fraternal parties. The American imperialists and their allies are connecting this stage with their long-range designs. They hope to significantly surpass the USSR and the socialist community in the technological race, violate parity, and solve the historical dispute between the two systems in their favor. Therefore, they are doing everything possible to isolate us from the world economy and trade exchange, introduce new forms of discrimination, and apply pressure on the countries and companies which want to maintain normal relations with the socialist world. These actions are not temporary in nature, and they are not only the result of the anticommunist delusions of the U.S. Administration. They represent the long-range line of the most reactionary circles of imperialism, something which we must take into account in our evaluations and practical actions.

Of course, in the capitalist world, there are many forces which support another alternative of international development, which are interested in cooperation with our countries, and who understand that the course of the radical right toward socialism jeopardizes mankind with nuclear death. The dynamics, sincerity, and humanity of the Soviet foreign policy are factors which apply ever greater influence on the evaluations and behavior of parties and social movements, and millions of people in the world. This emerged especially after the historical Reykjavik proposals of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The Reykjavik meeting showed both the real possibilities for achieving a comprehensive and life-saving agreement to reduce and liquidate nuclear weapons, and the main obstacle for achieving this -- the plans of American imperialism to achieve military and political superiority through the militarization of space.

All Communists and all the Bulgarian people support the peaceful Soviet initiatives and warmly support the active foreign policy of the Soviet state. Our party and state are striving to make their contribution to the common struggle of the socialist community and the world peace-loving forces, to improve the international climate, and to achieve a positive turn in international relations. Our peaceful policy, aimed at establishing conditions of confidence, good-neighborliness, and love of peace in the Balkans, enjoys great international recognition.

The important issues reviewed at the working meeting of the leaders of the fraternal parties of the socialist countries, CEMA members-states, have decisive importance for our future activity, for strengthening the comprehensive cooperation of the socialist countries, and for turning CEMA into a more active organization. We are implementing and will continue to implement our international obligations, and we are doing and will continue to do everything necessary to strengthen the socialist community. For us this is a permanent way of behaving, incorporated in the struggles of several generations of Bulgarian Communists.

Our party reviews the socioeconomic development of the country and our international obligations arising from the new stage of the competition between the two world systems as one entity. Therefore, the structural reconstruction and technological renewal, as well as the achievement of a new qualitative growth, have not only a domestic but an important international significance. The scientific-technological revolution is not only a challenge but also a historic opportunity. By steadily following the line of the 13th BCP Congress, without any compromises, we can bring Bulgaria to the level of the most developed countries in the world, and thus make a worthy contribution to the general development of socialism, to the total manifestation of its historic advantages and inexhaustible possibilities, and to protecting world peace.

Total mobilization is needed now -- mobilization for change, for implementing the transition to a new qualitative growth of the economy in all areas, and for making a turn in the development of the country.

The party organizations, and, first of all, the primary organizations, will have the leading role in this struggle. We rely very much on the organizations of the Bulgarian Agrarian National Union, the Trade Unions, the Dimitrov Komsomol, the Fatherland Front, and the labor collectives. The reconstruction is in the name of the people and it must become the cause of the people.

The more directly we attract the millions of working people to this struggle, the greater material power the party plans for reconstruction will become, and the greater our success in solving the crucial problems of our time will be.

Plenum Discusses 5-Year Plan

AU301527 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Dec 86 p 1

[Text] A plenum of the BCP Central Committee, which discussed the main documents for the country's scientific-technical and socioeconomic development during the Ninth 5-Year Plan, was held at the Boyana Residence on 22 and 23 December 1986.

Following the report by Georgi Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, the following spoke: Anastasiy Donchev, member of the BCP Central Committee and first secretary of the Sofia City BCP Committee; Ivan Tenev, member of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Electronics Association and the Izot Economic Trust; Mityu Kunev, rector of the Angel Kunchev Higher Technical School in Ruse; Raycho Velkov, chief director of the Optics and Laser Equipment Combine in Plovdiv; Trifon Pashov, member of the BCP Central Committee and first secretary of the Gabrovo Okrug BCP Committee; Dimitur Zegov, chairman of the Investmash Economic Trust; Rumen Serbezov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Central Cooperative Union; Khristo Khristov, member of the BCP Central Committee and minister of trade; Ivan Stanev, member of the BCP Central Committee and leader of an installation brigade at the Leonid Brezhnev Metallurgical Enterprise in Kremikovtski; Aleksi Ivanov, secretary of the Standing Committee of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union and minister of agriculture and forests; Petko Danchev, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee and rector of

Sofia's Kliment Okhridski University; Georgi Grigorov, member of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Construction Association and the Construction Economic Trust; Vasil Kolarov, member of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian National Bank; Vichka Stamova, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee and a weaver at the Sliven Woolen Textiles Combine; Andon Traykov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee and secretary of the Bulgarian Trade Unions' Central Council; Blagovest Sendov, chairman of the Committee for Science under the Council of Ministers and deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences; Ivan Pekhlivanov, member of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian Industrial Economic Association; Andrey Bundzhulov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union; Nikola Tashev, chairman of the Kavarna Agro-Industrial Complex, Tolbukhin Okrug; Atanas Ashiminov, chairman of the Rila Economic Trust; Nenko Goranov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Metal-Working Machines and Robots Economic Trust; and Petko Danev, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee and chief director of the Cherno More Combine in Varna.

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, delivered a closing speech.

The plenum adopted a decision on the problems discussed.

CC Plenum Decision Adopted

AU300824 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Dec 86 p 1

["Decision of the BCP Central Committee Plenum held on 22 and 23 December 1986"; words between slantlines published all upper case]

[Text] 1. The plenum adopts the basic trends of the draft state plan of Bulgaria's scientific-technical and socioeconomic development during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period (1986-90), as analyzed in the report of Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The draft state plan is to be submitted to the National Assembly for discussion and approval.

2. The plenum gives a high assessment to the closing speech of Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council. The views and approaches set out in his speech are to form guidelines for action in the further work to implement the strategic course of policy ratified by the 13th BCP Congress for qualitatively new growth in the economic sphere and all spheres of social life.

3. The plenum approves the following basic premises: /The code for economic activity/ which is to become the normative base for introducing new technology and new content into the planning of economic activity, for creating an entire system of economic regulators, and for consolidating socialist self-management. The application of the code creates possibilities for accomplishing a decisive, radical change in the management of the economy and for a transition to new forms and methods of economic management; and /the fundamental statute and proposal/ for setting up associations of a new type as economic groupings for the management of large interbranch industrial complexes, which are to conduct a uniform technological and marketing policy and coordination linking the interests of the country with its own members. The associations are to be key links for setting up a new structure of the economy, for radically raising the economy's efficiency, and for eliminating departmental and branch barriers.

The further democratization of the management of the economy and of all spheres of social life of the People's Republic of Bulgaria is to be implemented on the basis of the documents for the self-managing socialist organizations and the new labor code.

4. The Secretariat of the BCP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers are instructed, upon the basis of the remarks and proposals made during the discussions at the Central Committee plenum, to make the necessary revisions to the code and the fundamental statute and to ensure their implementation in practice.

GOVERNMENT APPROVES PLAN, BUDGET FOR 1987

AU292031 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 29 Dec 86

[Text] The Council of Ministers approved the distribution within the Uniform State Plan on Scientific-Technical and Socioeconomic Development of the Country During the Ninth 5-Year Plan Period with respect to the part dealing with 1987 and the state budget for 1987.

To consistently implement the strategic course for a new qualitative growth in the economy and all other areas of social life adopted by the 13th BCP Congress, the government instructed the economic organizations to ensure, through their plans and contracts, a rythmic pace in implementing the tasks. Special attention must be devoted to the technological reequipment and reconstruction of production in everything related to the state commissions for the production of basic goods for the domestic market and for export, in maintaining the capacities, and in performing timely repairs.

The Council of Ministers adopted a code on the economic activity, which is to come into force on 1 January 1987. Regulations related to the application of the new labor code were also adopted.

BTA COMMENTS ON SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLANS

AU261534 Sofia BTA in English 0838 GMT 26 Dec 86

["Qualitatively New Development in the Name of the People" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, December 26 (BTA commentator Ognyan Branichev) -- Yesterday the Bulgarian members of parliament approved ambitious indices for Bulgaria's socio-economic development in the Ninth Five-Year Period (1986-1990).

Here are some of them: By the end of the decade the national income is to increase by 30 per cent as compared to 1985; social labour productivity is to increase by 35 per cent; the investments for the five years will amount to 53-56 milliard leva, and in the field of industry the lion's share will go to electronics and micro-electronics.

Development for development's sake? Socialism does not need this. When socialism profits it is to the benefit of the people. The Ninth Five-Year Plan period, declared to be a period of a qualitatively new growth, will switch development over to faster rates and will continue an invariable policy directed towards the ever fuller satisfaction of the constantly growing material and intellectual needs of the people.

The set rates are high, but the requirements for quality are also radically higher. This is eloquently proved by the indices. These rates have become possible thanks to what has been achieved so far. The basis is sound and on it we can proceed to the implementation of the tasks set by the party -- to make Bulgaria one of the most advanced countries by the end of the century and to prepare this by the end of this five-year period.

The aims are clear, the ways, methods and forms of their achievements have also been revealed. Bulgaria proceeds from the understanding that today, and especially in the future, a developed country would mean above all a computerized, robotized and cybernetized economy, development of the science-consuming branches, the rapid introduction of the achievements of science and technology, and the obtaining and use of new materials and the turning of science into a productive force.

So far the system of managing the economy and of the entire social life has yielded good results. However, the embarking on the stage of accelerated development objectively necessitates reorganization aimed at the democratization of the entire system of social relations, at the optimum combination of the planning principle in the development of the national economy with the stock-money relations, with a wide range of economic levers and with the abilities of the separate economic organizations to determine the ways to the implementation of strategic development outlined by the BCP on their own. The "economization" of the economy will be a powerful barrier against "voluntarism" in the taking of decisions and will be the factor which will interest all participants in the reproduction process in the quantity and quality of the output.

The new plans for the socio-economic development of Bulgaria will be realized in close cooperation with the other socialist countries, above all with the Soviet Union. The documents which have been adopted for the development of the integration processes within the framework of the CMEA are one of the guarantees for the successful implementation of the tasks which have been set.

TANCHEV RELATIVE REPORTEDLY DEFECTS TO SWEDEN

WA061630 Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 24 Dec 86 p 9

[Text] A Bulgarian representative defected from Finland to Sweden during a mini-CSCE conference of European center and farmer parties being held in Helsinki. According to Bulgarian Deputy Chairman of the State Council Petur Tanchev, the defector had come to Finland along with a 20-person delegation, but had not himself belonged to any particular conference delegation. The man is said to be a relative of the deputy chairman. SUOPO [Finnish Security Police] has not said anything about the defection.

'UNJUSTLY PERSECUTED' COMMITTEE REPORTS CITED

LD051139 Vatican City International Service in Czech 1830 GMT 3 Jan 87

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] According to information bulletin No 592, issued by the Committee for the Unjustly Persecuted [Vybor na obranu nespravedlive stihanych], the appeal of the prosecutor and some of the accused was heard at the trial dealing with underground [samizdat] publications in Prague. The senate of the Prague District Court gave suspended sentences of 8 months imprisonment to Dr (Vladimir Fucik) and (Kvetoslava Kuzelova); 6 months to (Adolf Razek); while (Vaclac Dvorak) and (Michal Holecek) were found not guilty. The prosecutor appealed against the sentences.

The archbishop of Prague, Chardinal Tomasek, sent the senate chairman -- who chaired the appeal against (Vladimir Fucik) and the others -- a letter, which reads as follows:

I turn to you as one who is responsible for believers as far as their spiritual life is concerned. Five members of my diocese were put on trial on 20 May 1986 in connection with religious literature. Dr (Vladimir Fucik), (Kvetoslava Kuzelova) and (Adolf Razek) receive suspended sentences, against which they appealed. (Vaclav Dvorak) and (Michal Holecek) were found not guilty, but the prosecution asks for a sentence to be given. On 12 December 1986 you will decide their guilt and pass sentence. Because in their case it concerns activity of a religious nature, it is my duty to speak on the matter. I have information about this affair. I must, however, express my fundamental disagreement with punishing believers for activity which not only is not in conflict with the law, but is the fulfillment of rights assured in the CSSR Constitution and international agreements on human rights.

These positive norms are anchored in natural rights which give a moral foundation for every just struggle in the world, for peace and freedom of all kinds, and against any form of repression. In practice, this includes the right to live according to one's faith, to be free to deepen it with words and writing, and right to bring up children in faith and morality, and to relate it to anyone who is interested. This is a normal part of Christian life. It is why laymen not only have this right, but also a duty, so it is not possible to describe the procurement and supply of religious literature as ministerial activity. It also is necessary to consider that the selfless activity of such believers is caused by the well-known shortage of religious literature. This is why it is necessary to agree with their statement before the previous court that they would turn their energies in other directions if there was a sufficient amount of Catholic literature.

I can personally show how the conflict between public announcements of religious freedom and actual practice where the acts of security organs and courts is concerned, is detrimental for the prestige of our Republic. It gives rise to disgust abroad, and it deepens mistrust in our believers. Apart from this -- even in our country -- the thought-provoking manifestations in our society already are being written about, particularly among the young. This is why it is embarrassing that those who attempt to selflessly serve society so that these negative phenomena are avoided are set on the level of not just those who damage society; they are even sent for trial. If you take all this into account it can be expected that you will not pass sentence.

[Signed] Cardinal Tomasek Frantisek, Archbishop of Prague, metropolitan and Czech primate.

The court rejected all appeals and the sentence was approved.

Information bulletin Nr 595 issued by the Committee for the Unjustly Persecuted on 11 December 1986 brings more details of the case of (Michal Mrtvy).

On 10 December 1986, the senate of the regional court in Ostrava, chaired by Dr (Miroslav Vareka) gave a public hearing to the appeal of the prosecutor and Mrs (Dana Mrtva), wife of the accused, against the decision of the Olomouc District Court of 29 December 1986, when (Michal Mrtvy) was given a suspended sentence of 13 months imprisonment. The regional court agreed to the appeal, overturned the first sentence, and returned the case for reassessment, which should consist in particular of making expert evaluations of confiscated written material. At the same time it decided that (Michal Mrtvy) is to continue to be held in custody: He has been held since 24 July 1986. The decision of the district court about his release was overturned on the basis of complaint from the prosecutor. The public was excluded in advance. The only people allowed to be present at the appeal were the family of the accused.

Of at least 30 friends of the accused who were present, two, the priest (Frantisek Lihna), and (Tomas Kvapil) from Olomouc, were taken to the police. The majority of the others remained in the corridors of the court building, expressing their solidarity with (Michal Mrtvy) by way of joint prayer aloud. In accordance with the law the court allowed the public to be present when the final decision was announced.

The alleged criminal activity of (Michal Mrtvy), Catholic activist from Olomouc, 22-year-old electrician, father of an 18-month-old son, consisted of duplicating and disseminating mainly religious writings. During a house search a duplicating machine and a large amount of underground literature was found in his possession. The Olomouc District Court found him guilty, but it qualified his activity according to more lenient rules of criminal law than that being demanded by the prosecution. Everything now points to the state powers striving for even more drastic punishment for (Michal Mrtvy) than that of his already several-months imprisonment and the suspended sentence he has been given. It is necessary to repeat that the activity of (Michal Mrtvy) was in full accordance with Czechoslovak laws and the adopted international pledges, and that from the viewpoint of citizens, it has to be evaluated as very beneficial and worthy.

A number of marked characteristics come to the fore regarding (Frantisek Adamik) being sentenced to 2 years imprisonment, not suspended. Bulletin Nr 589 of the Committee for the Unjustly Persecuted states that the court also passed a secondary sentence of loss of confiscated materials, that is Catholic literature, books, and other publications which are the property of the accused. It also claims that part of the literature was officially destroyed on 29 July 1986, without stopping to consider the fact that by this act the investigative organs broke the principle of the presumption of innocence. The court thus admits that under these conditions it is unthinkable for the accused to be found not guilty of the accusations, especially as he is in the hands of the investigative organs. It is, however, particularly important to point out one highly dangerous aspect of this trial -- how far the court organs will go in artificially creating the guilt of unjustly persecuted Catholics.

The accusation sees the motives behind the actions of (Frantisek Adamik) as follows: As a bigoted person of the Roman Catholic faith he could not come to terms with what he saw as the insufficient fulfillment of the spiritual needs of the believers, in particular, the shortage of legal religious literature in general distribution, and the shortage of periodical press informing believers and the clergy about the internal life of the Roman Catholic Church. Because of this, he decided to overcome this shortcoming by means of his own production and distribution of religious literature.

Thus, he hoped to make a marked contribution to disseminating religious education and the unification of the activity of the Roman Catholic Church -- quotes from the accusation.

This argument, however, contains a serious legal political problem. A necessary condition to fulfill the action principles of the crime of the subversion of the republic or preparation for it, is in fact that it has to be done out of enmity to the social and state system of the republic. If the charge so convincingly deduces that the behavior of (Frantisek Adamik) was the result of completely different motives, that is from his, I quote, "bigoted Roman Catholic faith," there is only one legally correct solution: The sentence should be cancelled as illegal and the prosecution for subversion of the republic should immediately be stopped. If this is not done the Czechoslovak state, by means of the regional prosecutor, Dr (Frantisek Gottwald) and the relevant courts, are declaring all Catholics, and thus a considerable part of our fellow citizens, to be enemies of the social and state system of the republic, with all the discriminatory and, in some cases, criminal legal consequences which follow such a description. This is highly immoral with regard to the meaning of the currently recognized ideas of the equality of citizens. Naturally, it is in conflict with the basic constitutional and other legal guarantees, including international pledges, of the CSSR.

CHARTER 77 ISSUES APPEAL ON ANNIVERSARY

LD052343 Hamburg DPA in German 2129 GMT 5 Jan 87

[Text] Prague, 5 Jan (DPA) -- On its 10th anniversary on Monday, Charter 77, the Czechoslovak civil rights organization, appealed to Czechoslovaks to become aware of their rights and the rights entrenched in the Constitution. News of its appeal became known to Western circles in Prague.

The appeal is understood to reaffirm the well-known demands of Charter 77 for the improved application of civil rights. It was learned in Prague that the police watch on the homes of well-known dissidents had been intensified on the anniversary. Western interest in the anniversary was stimulated by the release of Soviet civil rights activist Andrey Sakharov last month.

The movement was founded on 1 January 1977 by a group of intellectuals in Prague, among them former Foreign Minister Jiri Hajek and the authors Pavel Kohout and Vaclav Havel.

Against the background of the Helsinki Final Act, adopted by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, they drew up a manifesto of civil rights. It was to be submitted to the parliament in Prague on 6 January, the anniversary of the 1918 "epiphany declaration" demanding freedom from the Hapsburg monarchy. Western media made it public the same day. The first group of Charter 77 authors was detained before they could hand over the petition.

UN ENVOY'S LETTER NOTES SDI BLOCK AT REYKJAVIK

LD052050 Prague CTK in English 1910 GMT 5 Jan 87

[Text] New York Jan 5 (CTK) -- The talks in Reykjavik for the first time in history enabled mankind to advance on the road towards nuclear disarmament and the final victory of reason, said the Czechoslovak permanent representative in the United Nations in a letter to the U.N. secretary general which was published here today as a U.N. official document.

The letter pointed out that the meeting in Reykjavik brought to light obstacles which lie on the path to a nuclear-free world. The main one of them is the so-called Strategic Defence Initiative being enforced by the United States.

BRIGADE LABOR SYSTEM LOSES POPULARITY

AU231014 Prague VECERNI PRAHA in Czech 18 Dec 86 p 2

[Jindirch Vanek article in the "We Comment" column: "Mistaken Notion"]

[Excerpt] Brigades of Socialist Labor [BSLS] have outlined their usefulness, but one should invent something else, I was told by a female worker of an engineering enterprise, who herself is a member of the BSLS. This was not the first time I have come across the opinion that the BSLS no longer has anything to contribute to the present. The root of this opinion is -- first -- in the mistaken notion that advanced (vyspele) brigades no longer have anything to strive for (but have they really fulfilled 100 percent of the principles of the movement of the BSLS?) and -- second -- in the stagnation of many brigades.

Every second metal worker in Prague is a member of the BSLS, but many collectives lack the proper orientation and are becoming pro forma bearers of that title of honor, the trade union conference of metal workers admitted. The district all-trade union conference in Prague 5 [administrative district] hit the nail on the head. "Many brigades are being listed even though their activity has been diminishing, either because one counts on them only for intermittent work, or because economic personnel and the enterprise committees of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement do not work with them at all times."

In more than one enterprise, the economic management and the trade unions are satisfied with convening a BSLS aktiv once a year, at which a few participants present descriptive reports on the brigades' activity. The organizers of the aktiv then tick off their agenda, but there is no exchange of experience at the aktiv. [passage omitted]

STROUGAL, OTHERS ATTEND FUNERAL FOR OFFICIAL

LD041947 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 4 Jan 87

[Text] The funeral of Petr Komanicky, the deceased chairman of the Administration of Federal Material Reserves, holder of the Order of Labor and the state distinction for merits in construction, was held today in the Great Ceremonial Hall of Stasnice crematorium in Prague.

Taking part in the ceremony, together with the family and relatives of the deceased, were Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal and CPCZ Central Committee Presidium members Vasil Bilak and Milos Jakes; CPCZ Central Committee candidate member Josef Haman; secretary of the party's Central Committee Mikulas Beno; and other personalities.

In his funeral address, Svatopluk Potak, federal deputy premier, praised Petr Komanicky's long years of dedicated work in the party apparatus; his active share in tackling the tasks of all-round cooperation within the CEMA framework and his activity as chairman of the Administration of Federal Material Reserves.

LEADERS MESSAGE TO CUBA ON NATIONAL DAY

AU050951 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 31 Dec 86 p 1

["Czechoslovak Representatives' Telegram to Cuba; Cordial, Comradely Greetings and Congratulations on National Day"]

[Text] Prague -- Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, and CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal have sent the following congratulatory telegram to Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba, chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, on the occasion of Cuba's National Day:

Dear Comrade Castro:

On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the government and the people of the CSSR, and on our behalf we send you, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, and the fraternal Cuban people cordial, comradely greetings and congratulations on your country's National Day.

The revolutionary struggle of the Cuban people culminated victoriously 26 years ago, and the modern history of the Republic of Cuba had begun. The Cuban nation began building the first socialist state on the American Continent, which is an inspiring force for the nations of Latin America in their endeavor to achieve genuine independence and social progress.

The Czechoslovak people profoundly value the results of the building efforts of the Cuban working people, their unshakable determination to defend and develop the revolutionary accomplishments of the people. We are convinced that, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba and with the fraternal international solidarity of the socialist countries, the Cuban people will achieve further significant successes on the road of socialist construction, and in the fulfillment of the exacting tasks determined by the Third Congress of the Cuban Communist Party for all spheres of the country's social life.

By its principled, foreign peace policy and its active role in international forums as well as in the Nonaligned Movement, the Republic of Cuba has won deserved international authority. It significantly contributes toward strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community, to the struggle against the danger of nuclear war and for the independent development of nations.

We in the CSSR sincerely value the high level of the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our two fraternal parties and states, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. We will do everything in order for these fruitful relations to continue to develop successfully for the benefit of the nations of our two countries, in the interest of the cause of socialism and peace in the world.

Dear Comrade Castro, on the occasion of your country's National Day we wish you, the members of the Communist Party of Cuba, and all Cuban working people many further successes in the work for the prosperity of the Republic of Cuba, and all the best in the new year 1987.

U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT INTERVIEWS HONECKER

LD051522 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1232 GMT 5 Jan 87

["Erich Honecker: Change of Reykjavik Must Not Be Sacrificed to SDI -- exclusive interview for U.S. magazine U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Washington, 5 Jan (ADN) -- The U.S. weekly U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT publishes in its first edition of the new year an interview with Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, granted to Robin Knight, the journal's chief European correspondent. The text of the interview is as follows:

Question: Herr Honecker, how do you assess the prospects for arms control?

Answer: At the Reykjavik meeting, only very little was missing for a comprehensive agreement. Many were surprised and some in Western countries were shocked that suddenly there were opportunities for removing nuclear weapons. Unfortunately the chance offered by Mikhail Gorbachev was not used. However, there is no reason why the opportunity which showed itself in Reykjavik should be sacrified to the so-called Strategic Defense Inititative (SDI). The still more unrestrained arms race increases the danger of a nuclear war. Therefore, it is all the more urgent to solve the still outstanding problems. I remain optimistic.

Question: Would East-West relations be able to continue smoothly without such an agreement?

Answer: The whole situation in the world would be much more difficult. Just take a look at the arsenals of nuclear and conventional weapons. Such a great stockpile of weapons does not bring more security to the world. For this reason we do not wish to see the opportunities offered by Reykjavik sacrificed to SDI.

Question: How do you reply to the arguments of those who say that peace in Europe since 1945 is preserved only through the existence of nuclear weapons?

Answer: There is no proof of that. In fact, insecurity has worsened. The accident at Chernobyl underlined the catastrophic results nuclear contamination can entail. There also are examples from other countries to prove this. In the final analysis, world public opinion will insist that nuclear weapons be removed. If it were up to us this would be achieved by the end of this century or even earlier.

Question: Could your country and West Germany contribute toward this process?

Answer: It is our conviction that the two German states in central Europe could make a contribution toward the reduction or removal of the weapons systems deployed here, which are especially dangerous. Together with the CSSR we have proposed the creation of a nuclear-free corridor on both sides of the border and a chemical weapon-free zone. A first step would be direct negotiations with the FRG on a nuclear-free corridor. Our proposal also refers to weapons with dual-role carrier systems. As is known, we, too, have signed the Warsaw Pact appeal for a comprehensive program for the reduction of conventional and nuclear arms.

Question: Do you believe that Soviet-U.S. relations have cooled after Reykjavik?

Answer: No, I am not under that impression. It is a fact that the Soviet side is undertaking serious efforts to continue the Reykjavik discussion. A compromise is possible. It depends on the Reagan administration.

Question: Do you agree with the view that there is a connection between the reduction of medium-range nuclear missiles and the reduction of conventional armed forces?

Answer: We dealt with this comprehensively in the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee where we adopted an appeal to NATO for disarmament in the conventional sector, from the Atlantic to the Urals.

We admit that should there be nuclear disarmament, a superiority in the area of conventional arms could exist. This would not make peace any more secure. For that reason we have proposed negotiations on nonnuclear armed forces. The objective is to hold the negotiations on the basis of equality and mutual security.

Question: Regarding relations with the United States, do you aim at closer ties?

Answer: We are in favor of the development of political dialogue, of trade and economic relations and cultural exchanges. The scope for promoting mutually beneficial cooperation has by no means been exhausted.

Question: What opportunities are there for cooperation against terrorism?

Answer: We always have been opposed to terrorism. Obviously, we also object to the term terrorism being used to justify aggessive acts by one country against another under the pretense of fighting terrorism. The fight against terrorism is important, but there are also many other worthwhile tasks. What is of special importance is granting most-favored-nation status in trade, as we have with Canada. We often have suggested it for our trade with the United States -- however, so far the suggestion has met with no reply.

Question: Concerning intra-German relations: Does an improvement have to wait until a social-democratic government emerges in Bonn?

Answer: Our relations with the FRG, as with other Western states, are based on peaceful coexistence. We do not make our policy dependent on the composition of other governments. As far as the attitude of the present CDU-FDP government in Bonn is concerned, there exists both light and shadows. Progress has been achieved, but there also have been setbacks and upsets, because there is a belief in Bonn, especially in the run-up to the elections in January, that realities can be denied, and relations with us built on long-bankrupt doctrines.

Question: Do you recognize and easing of relations among the Europeans, in East and West, and the superpowers?

Answer: No, I don't think so. As far as we are concerned, there are no reasons whatever to become distant from a socialist superpower.

Similarly, I am unable to see any sign of independent action by Western countries away from the United States of America. If one takes into account the entreatments by a number of Western government representatives to President Reagan to leave the U.S. cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Europe, one in fact gains the contrary impression. The alliances, including the military, are a reality. We are not trying to separate Western Europe from the United States of America. Seen in the long-term it would be possible to replace the alliances by an effective security system. However, the present objective is to lessen confrontation, something which cannot be achieved through a "loosening" of the alliance relations.

Question: What effect has the new leadership style in the Soviet Union had on you and your country?

Answer: We very much welcome it. Great initiatives, both in domestic and foreign policy, are developed in Moscow. We believe that it will have a positive effect on the socialist community and on international affairs.

Question: A final question: Do you believe that progress will be made in 1987 at those arms control negotiations which directly deal with Europe?

Answer: Our willingness to arrive at agreements exists. Let us begin with the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of conventional armed forces. After 13 years of negotiations, it is high time to achieve an agreement, however modest. Beyond that we should at last begin negotiations about our proposal to reduce the armed forces in Europe by half a million -- with strict verification, including on-the-spot inspections.

As far as chemical weapons are concerned, many problems have already been solved, and, for those still open, there are ways of solving them. An agreement seems possible in 1987.

Regarding medium-range missiles, on which agreement was achieved in Reykjavik, the possibility exists of removing these weapons from Europe and of drastically reducing them in the Asian part of the Soviet Union and on U.S. territory. An agreement on this also would apply to short-range missiles. These weapons also should be removed from our territory. Creating a nuclear-free corridor could advance this process.

As you can see, there are enough opportunities for agreements during 1987. The objective now is to turn them into reality through political decisions.

BRIEFS

TECHNOLOGICAL COOPERATION WITH USSR -- Hans Reichelt, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of environmental protection and water management, conducted a friendly talk with Ivan Ishchenko, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Construction Affairs of the USSR Council of Ministers, in Berlin on 4 December. The talk concentrated on further scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and the USSR in improving technological processes for the supply of drinking water and for water and environmental protection. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Dec 86 p 2 AU]

POZSGAI DELIVERS REPORT TO PPF MEETING

AU171025 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 9 Dec 86 p 1

[Unattributed report on speech delivered by PPF General Secretary Imre Pozsgai at the PPF National Council Session held in Parliament in Budapest on 8 December]

[Text] The PPF general secretary reported in detail on the debate carried out at the MSZMP Central Committee session of 19-20 November. He particularly stressed the tasks facing our society that await urgent solution and which can lead to the improvement of our economic situation. Pozsgai stressed the frankness and the openness of the debate and pointed out the fact that we should not treat our economic difficulties only in isolation but that we also should analyze their effect on society and should at the same time pay more attention to the simultaneous implementation of our efforts aimed at economic and social reform. It is not enough, therefore, to concentrate our attention only on adequately carrying out our work, but we also should take increasing care of the working man, too.

Deriving from the Central Committee decisions and beyond the general tasks, the PPF also is facing particular tasks. Pozsgai then spoke about these and said the following:

"The conclusions of the Eighth PPF Congress are still in force and are still timely for the current PPF movement. We can reaffirm with renewed stress that the PPF supports the economic and social reform processes, supports the party's initiatives in this direction, and, simultaneously, the PPF also expresses the needs of the society. We can only reaffirm our agreements adopted at the Congress that show that there is a comprehensive reform under way now and that the PPF also supports the independence of the social and political organizations in this process within the framework of the movement. Another conclusion is formulated nowadays perhaps in an even more demanding way; namely, that lawful order and security must prevail in this country where entrepreneurs can make initiatives with a sense of security. Security also must be asserted when an enterprise is at risk."

Pozsgai went on to say that the development of socialist democracy continues to be the main direction of the institutional framework of social and political development.

"Concerning this issue, the congressional guidelines continue to be in force, and, in the current economic situation, I would like to mention first of all the Central Committee decision of 1984 stressing the further democratization of the enterprises' internal management and the development of democratic self-governing. Another important issue is to continue to ensure the conditions for a general democracy of society and to adhere to the political decisions that are intended to promote the parliamentary and council democratic development; the PPF movement is playing an important role in this.

"Another very important issue deriving from our social commitment is to represent the interests of people who are unable to take steps to improve and safeguard their own situation. By assisting the social policy, the PPF movement must endeavor to make these people feel secure, to follow their fate closely, and to protect their material security.

"Another important task for our movement is to improve our cooperation with the trade unions and other public organizations that represent interests, to enable us to protect the security of the people despite the consequences of the changes taking place in industry and the economy. What we are talking about is that as a result of the reform and as a consequence of the new employment policy, many thousands of people might be forced to change jobs or professions and the PPF movement must also come up with rational initiatives to avoid the situation in which -- while we are taking a stand for the reform -- dissatisfied social groups could emerge that would affect political stability."

FOOD, POWER COMPANIES REPORT PRODUCTION RESULTS

LD052127 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 5 Jan 87

[Text] Workers' rallies have been held at several large enterprises. Last year Gyor-Sopron County processed less than the planned amount of pork and beef, but production is expected to increase this year following the increase in procurement prices. At a workers' rally at the animal trade and meat industry enterprise it was announced that, despite difficulties, a sufficient quantity of goods had been delivered to domestic shops.

A workers' rally also took place at the Tatabanya Power Station enterprise. The Tatabanya, Dorog, and Banhida power stations' coal reserves are sufficient at the beginning of the year and of better quality than in previous years. The power stations managed to overfulfill the plan last year. After Paks [nuclear power plant], Banhida generates electricity most cheaply in Hungary.

SARLOS GREETS CUBA'S BRAVO ON REELECTION

LD060754 Budapest MTI in English 1731 GMT 4 Jan 87

[Text] Budapest, January 4 (MTI) -- Istvan Sarlos, president of the Hungarian National Assembly, has congratulated in a telegram Flavio Bravo Pardo on his re-election as president of the National Assembly of the people's power of the Republic of Cuba.

CEREMONIES COMMEMORATE WORKERS PARTY ANNIVERSARY

LD052121 Warsaw PAP in English 1915 GMT 5 Jan 87

[Text] Warsaw, Jan. 5 -- 45 years ago today the Polish Workers Party PPR came into being. Ceremonies held throughout Poland today paid tribute to founders of the PPR and authors of its programme of struggle for social and national liberation.

Wreaths were laid at a monument commemorating the heroism of the inmates of the Pawiak wartime Nazi prison, and at sites of Nazi persecution stained with the blood of activists of the PPR and its military arm -- the People's Guard.

Also, flowers were laid at the graves of Wladyslaw Gomulka, Boleslaw Bierut, Marian Spychalski, Aleksander Zawadzki. Worker movement veterans held meetings with youth all over the country.

HABCZYK ADDRESSES SEJM ON PEOPLE'S COUNCILS

LD191830 Warsaw PAP in English 1440 GMT 19 Dec 86

["Habczyk's Sejm Address (Abridged)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Dec. 19 -- The expansion of powers of People's Councils has received approval and social support, as an evidence of the consistent implementation of the socialist renewal. However, not all Councils fully use their statutory powers.

Decentralization remains an unfulfilled postulate of the Sejm law from July 1985. It is not helped by either the legal system or the method of financing the Councils' activity. It is worthy to discuss the limits of an optimum, advantageous decentralization, also in the context of the personnel issue.

Financial independence of the councils is one of the principal conditions of implementing the law on the People's Councils. It is hard to expect that the councils will be able to self-finance their activities in two years' time. One can only speak about a surfacing good tendency.

To meet halfway the need of simplifying the mode of issuing decisions on the localization of non-local enterprises, a regulation has been proposed, according to which a People's Council can authorize its presidium to issue such a decision.

The situation which exists in Wroclaw and Poznan, where local city and district organs of state administration operate parallelly as organs of the same level, also demands legislative regulations.

A proposal has been forwarded to put the city organs of state adminstration above the district ones and to place the district organs under the supervision of the city mayor and subordinated heads of departments.

Municipalities divided into districts are faced with another change in the law, i.e. the legislative decision to vest supervision over district People's Councils with municipal councils.

A proposal to authorize the Council of Ministers, in agreement with the Council of State, to set the rights and duties of village administrators in the implementation of state administration tasks is the next novelty aimed to fulfill another legal gap mentioned by local activists.

The motion is to introduce the above changes as of January 1, 1987.

Sejm Resolution on Councils

LD191834 Warsaw PAP in English 1445 GMT 19 Dec 86

[Text] Warsaw, Dec. 19: In a resolution adopted today, the Sejm (Polish Parliament) stated that more than two years since the passing of the law on the system of People's Councils and territorial self-government confirmed social and political concordance of its provisions with the directions of the socialist revival started with the resolutions of the 9th extraordinary PUWP congress and approved by the party programme adopted by the 10th PUWP congress. It also confirmed its cohesion with the concept and principles of the economic reform providing for the decentralization of management and consolidation of the position of representative bodies and social self-government.

Constant efforts, especially by state organs, are still necessary to ensure People's Councils legal and economic grounds for independent and self-governed decisions on local issues.

To this end it is particularly necessary to ensure progress in decentralizing tasks and powers of People's Councils of various levels and of self-governments.

The Sejm highly praised the growing independence of people's councils in socio-economic planning as well as in working out, adopting and implementing spatial plans.

The Sejm called on People's Councils for a broader use of statutory powers to more fully link the contents of socio-economic plans with plans of enterprises and other economic organizations operating locally.

The law created also normative grounds for proper shaping of organizational, legal and functional systems between an elective state authority body and its executive organ, namely, a local state administration body.

MALINOWSKI ADDRESS SUMMARIZES SEJM SESSION

LD200513 Warsaw PAP in English 1950 GMT 19 Dec 86

[Malinowski's Address (Excerpts) -- Pap headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Dec. 19 -- Addressing this year's last Sejm meeting here today, Sejm Speaker Roman Malinowski said that it was a year marked by comprehensive consolidation of socio-political life and development trends in the economy as well as by a growth of Poland's prestige and her international position.

This year, the Sejm devoted much time to defining this country's development prospects, said the Sejm speaker, referring to the national socio-economic plan. None of the previous long-term plans had ever been given such comprehensive consultations. None had ever been so thoroughly -- in all stages of its working out by government bodies -- analyzed by the Sejm.

The assumptions of the accelerated development strategy, especially of the introduction of the second stage of the economic reform, were made more concrete by the 3rd PUWP CC plenary meeting. Now it is the economy which possesses the key for unlocking a door leading to Poland's successful future.

This year, the Sejm for the first time assessed the implementation of the long-term plan, evaluating the government's implementation of the national socio-economic plan for the years 1983-1985 and assessed the implementation of the economic reform in that period.

In tune with public postulates, the Sejm paid particular attention to the supervision of the implementation of laws. Worth mentioning are also other forms of control activity, namely, Sejm deputies' questions and interpellations whose number amounted to about 200 this year.

The Sejm passed less laws than during its previous term of office. However, the adopted laws concerned extremely significant social problems. One should mention here the law on raising old age and disability pensions, on the principles of youth's participation in state, social, economic and cultural life, on factory social and housing fund, on amendments to the labour code, and on the organization and financing of social insurance.

In numerous cases government drafts caused controversy and disputes. Sometimes it was only after long discussions that a stand acceptable for the government and trade unions could be found. Sometimes Sejm deputies' proposals led to government's objections. We consider this a natural state of affairs, stated Roman Malinowski.

In our actions we were aiming at consolidating rule of law, deepening socialist democracy and broadening the frames of national agreement. The Sejm of the 9th term of office, owing to its composition and forms and methods of activity, has become both the centre and the broadest plane of national agreement and practical implementation of the priciples of political coalition and social pluralism. The activity of the constitutional tribunal was serving the consolidation of the rule of law. We pin much hope on it in the field of influence on the state of law in this country. We approve of the establishing of the Consultative Council at the president of the Council of State as well as of the draft of an office of ombudsman, now under consultations.

We state with satisfaction that the normalization of life in this country made it possible to take decisions of a humanitarian nature, the most significant of which was taken last September 11, on the basis of the law of July 17, 1986, and concerned people sentenced or arrested for offences against the state and public order. We believe that individual people who so far have not availed themselves of the July law will do so in the coming days and will return to normal life and work, to their families.

One should also stress the Sejm's international activity. Official Sejm delegations paid visits to Czechoslovakia, the People's Republic of China, Morocco, Great Britain and Finland. Parliamentary delegations from the Soviet Union, the GDR, Cuba, Cambodia, Nicaragua, Argentina, Iraq, Austria, Australia, Italy and Great Britain visited Poland.

Contracts held on a less official level were numerous, namely, visits by individual parliamentarians and parliamentary floor groups. Active was the Polish group of the Interparliamentary Union.

The Sejm's international activity was serving well the exchange of experience in the parliamentary activity, it created stimulating impulses to rebuild and broaden cooperation on all planes of bilateral cooperation and contributed to improving international climate and building Poland's position and prestige.

Creative cooperation with the Council of State and constructive and harmonious cooperation with the government was conducive to implementing by the Sejm of its constitutional powers.

The Sejm speaker stated that the frequency of meetings with the electorate this year was twice as big as in the previous terms of office. Meetings were lively, and difficult in many cases.

We have gone through a period of working out fundamental reforms and programmes. Next year, both the Sejm and entire society are facing strenous and solid work on a consistent implementation of adopted plans and decisions, said the Sejm speaker.

GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM CONSIDERS YOUTH ROLE

LD052330 Warsaw PAP in English 2259 GMT 5 Jan 87

[Text] Warsaw, Jan. 5 -- The Government Presidium today acquainted itself with a "Report on the Situation of Polish Youth in 1985" compiled by a commission called to life last year by the chairman of the Council of Ministers. It initially discussed the key tasks directed at the active participation of youth in the life of the country and shaping its living and working conditions in the years 1986-1990 which tasks stem from the national socio-economic plan.

Youth constitutes nearly a half of Polish society. The period of the last five years was characterized by significantly greater intensification, as compared to last year, of the government's activities to improve the living and working conditions of the young generation. State organs were called to life to create the possibly most advantageous conditions of a life start and development for youth. Issues of youth are nowadays broadly taken into account in planning socio-economic activities.

In the coming years special attention will be attached to the material situation of youth, to accelerating the satisfaction of the housing needs of young people, to improve their professional situation and opportunities for promotion. The Government Presidium adopted the draft decrees of the Council of Ministers arising from the "Law on the Principles of the Youth's Participation in the State, Social, Economic and Cultural Life of the Country." They describe, among other things, the principles of creating, using and managing the state youth fund. Assistance will be granted out of the state youth fund in all possible forms: Subsidies, grants as well as stipends and money for professional training and undertaking of economic character, for developing housing construction and the youth cultural, sports and tourist base.

The Government Presidium adopted a draft resolution of the Council of Ministers on periodical assessments of the health state of youth.

UPP, PRESIDIUM DISCUSS AGRICULTURE TASKS

LD252326 Warsaw PAP in English 2250 GMT 5 Jan 87

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 5 - The Secretariat of the chief committee of the United Peasant Party (UPP) and the Government Presidium met today to assess the implementation of tasks contained in the government plan of executing the decisions passed by the 9th UPP Congress.

The UPP CC Secretariat referred with appreciation to government's to-date efforts aimed at a successful implementation of the congress motions. It stated that many of them have been implemented in full or to a considerable extent.

This refers, for example, to the introduction of a uniform system of shaping procurement prices and tax and credit system in agriculture, creating necessary economic conditions for developing agriculture in mountainous areas and initiating the implementation of programmes to develop milk and grain processing, and the full introduction of the law on social security for farmers and their families.

There is a better supply of agricultural machines and tools, the deliveries going up by over 20 per cent in some cases. The supply of spare parts has also improved.

The rural power network is to be modernized and expanded in the years 1986-1990 (by 50 thousand kilometres).

Financial preferences have been created for people taking up jobs in agriculture.

After a discussion the meeting came to the conclusion that it is necessary to further consistently implement the principles of the joint PUWP-UPP agricultural policy.

A full implementation of the programme of self-sufficiency in food calls for securing higher investment outlays for the food complex in tune with the resolution of the 10th PUWP Congress and the national socio-economic plan and on a scale envisaged for the entire national economy, outlays for the food industry and industries manufacturing production means for agriculture being greater than in the entire sphere of material production.

The meeting stressed the need to speed up work securing better supply of water for rural areas. More intensive activities will be taken to fully implement the programme to develop agricultural chemistry, land improvement, gas grid and telephone network, and the supply of construction materials for the countryside.

Attention was called to the necessity to secure lasting profitability of agricultural production and parity of farmers' incomes.

An extremely important thing is to secure rhythmical supply of industrial production means for agriculture and the countryside.

The meeting stressed that every decision pertaining to agriculture must serve to remove the barriers of its development and consolidate the sense of stability of the joint agricultural policy.

PAP REPORTS POLL ON 1986 GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE

LD052046 Warsaw PAP in English 1844 GMT 5 Jan 87

["Poll on Government Performance in 1986" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Jan. 5 -- A total of eight per cent of the Poles are of the opinion that the government had done all it could last year to improve the country's situation, 35 per cent saying it had done a lot, but not all that could have been done, and only four per cent saying that nothing had been done to better the situation, according to an opinion poll conducted at the end of last year by the CBOS Polling Centre.

The respondents indicated that the government had given enough attention to the church-state relations and to culture, listing most often the housing construction as the sphere for which least had been done.

Nearly 47 per cent said the supply of the consumer market had improved as had the church-state relations, social security, the position of old age and disability pensioners, and the situation in the agriculture.

Besides a regression in the construction industry, the respondents noted worsened living and working conditions of the health service, and concern over social ills.

One out of five respondents found major changes last year in the way the country was ruled, and a decisive majority considered them to be changes to the better.

Evaluating the government's economic policy, opinions that it yielded positive effects were expressed as often as those to the contrary.

Nearly 28 percent of society found the government's withdrawal from its proposals of amendments of economic reform laws as a sign of taking account of the opinion of public and the institutions representing it.

MESSNER CONFERS WITH AMBASSADOR TO USSR

LD210307 Warsaw PAP in English 1847 GMT 20 Dec 86

[Text] Warsaw, Dec. 20 -- Premier Zbigniew Messner received Polish Ambassador to the USSR Wlodzimierz Natorf here today.

MALINOWSKI RECEIVES SOVIET ENVOY BROVIKOV

LD190556 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Text] Sejm Speaker Roman Malinowski has received USSR Ambassador Vladimir Brovikov. In a conversation which took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, matters of cooperation between parliaments were discussed.

CEAUSESCU SENDS MESSAGE TO BALKAN ANTI-CW MEETING

AU051408 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Dec 86 p 1

["Message from the president of the SR of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, to the opening of the Bucharest meeting of Balkan countries on establishing a chemical-weapon-free zone in the Balkans"; the meeting was held from 21-23 December]

[Text] On the occasion of the opening in Bucharest of a Balkan countries' meeting on turning the Balkans into a chemical-weapon-free zone, I convey cordial greetings and best wishes to the heads of states and governments of the countries which agreed to the organization of this meeting.

Likewise, I convey friendly greetings to you, the representatives of the Balkan countries to this meeting.

Participation in this important meeting is the expression of the Balkan countries' wish for peace and cooperation, under circumstances when the situation in Europe and throughout the world has considerably worsened as a result of the continuation of the arms race and the increased danger of a war with catastrophic consequences for the whole world.

As is known, Romania speaks out and works consistently for general disarmament, for the elimination of chemical and nuclear weapons, for a cutback of arms, troops, and military expenditures, and for peace and cooperation with all the countries of the world. We firmly militate for the halting of all tests and with chemical and nuclear weapons, and we do all we can to bring about the creation of peace and cooperation zones, free from chemical and nuclear weapons.

I am convinced that this first meeting of the representatives of the Balkan countries will make an important contribution to peace and disarmament efforts and will open up the prospects for new actions to further strengthen relations of cooperation and good-neighborliness in the Balkans, in Europe, and throughout the world, and I wish complete success to the proceedings of your meeting.

SCINTEIA EDITORIAL ON NUCLEAR TEST BAN

AU231209 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1003 GMT 23 Dec 86

["An End to Nuclear Tests -- A Pressing Demand for Peace and Disarmament" -- SCINTEIA headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 23/12/1986 -- An editorial article on December 23 by "SCINTEIA" under the above heading reads inter alia:

At a recent meeting of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party President Nicolae Ceausescu put forth a number of proposals aimed at the intensification of the Romanian party and state's international activity for the cessation of the arms race and a passage to concrete disarmament measures to ensure a durable world peace, as the communique of the meeting shows. In context, great attention was given to the nuclear test-ending problem, as a prime objective for the attainment of which Socialist Romania has long taken action, for which it works energetically at present and will continue to do so undeterred.

This has been a consistent, not circumstantial concern. It is a unanimously acknowledged fact today that the development and improvement of nuclear weapons have resulted in an altogether new world situation because a nuclear war would amount to the destruction of the whole planet. Under the circumstances no demand takes precedence today over the cessation of the arms race, of the nuclear arms race first of all that threatens life itself on our planet.

In light of this vital requirement, it is immensely important to stop and ban all atomic weapon tests. Socialist Romania, speaking with the highly authoritative voice of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, has constantly underscored that an end to the testing of these weapons of mass destruction is a first and most pressing measure to avert the danger of nuclear disaster.

Romania, like other peace-loving countries, has repeatedly called attention to the highly negative manifold consequences of nuclear weapon tests. Unquestionably, these tests are no aim in themselves, which far from pursuing abstract goals, are made and serve directly the development of nuclear arms, the improvement of atomic weapons, a further increase of their destructive power, and the development of new kinds of weapons that are a growing threat to mankind as a whole. In effect, nuclear tests are an inseparable part of the nuclear arms race. At the same time nuclear weapon tests are a growing factor of tension, mistrust and animosity among states, a corollary of the policy of threat and use of force. However, whatever the circumstances they are made in, nuclear tests have most baleful and unpredictable effects on the environment.

Starting from these objective realities, Romania has declared consistently and resolutely for an end to nuclear tests, for a ban on them, a position that shows in many proposals and initiatives put before the UN and other international fora.

Romania welcomed and fully supported the Soviet Union's decision to unilaterally institute a nuclear test moratorium in the summer of 1985, which it extended several times on its own initiative, assessing it as a highly constructive act, as an important contribution to the cause of international peace and security. Furthermore, Romania took a clear stance against the continuation of such tests by the U.S. and other states, steadfastly worked and repeatedly called on them to join the Soviets in their initiative which served the interests of the cause of peace, the will and aspirations of all peoples. Unfortunately, in defiance of the protests of peoples all over the world, of public opinion at home included, the U.S. has continued such tests and said it would go ahead with them as scheduled. Moreover, the new American nuclear tests are ever more closely related to the projects of militarization of outer space, which implies the risk of extending the arms race to new areas.

It is in the spirit of its consistent, principled position that Romania views the recent statement of the Soviet Government which, starting from the regrettable fact that the U.S. Administration failed to come with a positive response to the call of the USSR to join in its initiative to end the nuclear weapon tests, once again makes proposals for an undelayed start of wide-ranging negotiations on an end to all nuclear tests.

The vital interests of all peoples, without exception, the general interests of peace call for insistent efforts to avoid an escalation of nuclear testing and arming, for a highest sense of responsibility for the fate of mankind, for constructive spirit, restraint and clearsightedness to stop the dangerous course of events, to end and ban all nuclear tests as soon as possible. Romania takes the view that there is still time for a positive spirit to make its way and prevail, that all should be done to avoid a situation which could seriously affect the fate of peace, that more energetic action should be taken to stop and ban all nuclear tests.

The seriousness of the international situation, the huge stockpiles of nuclear weapons, the big threats to peace require not only that no step be taken to add to the present dangers, but that persistent actions be undertaken to remove them. The fact that the Reykjavik summit came so close to agreement on elimination of nuclear weapons -- including the prospects for talks on the cessation of nuclear tests -- should give an impact to the pursuits for an ever more resolute effort to make such an accord come true. At the same time, a global end to nuclear tests would be a contribution of exceptional importance to international detente and confidence-building, would strengthen the positive results of the Stockholm conference, and would positively affect the Geneva negotiations on all disarmament problems as well as the subsequent progress of the new All-European meeting in Vienna.

As far as it is concerned, Romania will continue tirelessly to work in all ways and by all means for concrete real disarmament measures, for an end to nuclear tests, for the aversion of the nuclear threat. The Romanian people makes a compelling plea that all be done to come to agreements conducive to a definitive cessation of atomic tests as a first and necessary step on the path of nuclear disarmament, that no effort be spared in order to fulfill the hopes of mankind, the will of peoples to live in a world relieved of the nightmare of nuclear destruction, in full security and peace.

COMMITTEE FOR PEOPLE'S COUNCILS HOLDS PLENUM

AU051900 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1817 GMT 5 Jan 87

[Text] A plenary meeting of the Committee for People's Councils Affairs was held in Bucharest on Monday, January 5, to analyse the way in which the local state bodies and the committee worked for the fulfillment of the socioeconomic development plan for 1986, the tasks in the small-scale industry, in administration, investment, housing construction and agriculture, and set efficient measures for the rhythmical implementation of the 1987 plan. The plenary meeting also surveyed the achievements of people's councils in translating into fact the resolutions of the CC of the RCP of June 23 and 24, 1986 on the improvement of locality planning. The participants adopted a telegram addressed to RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu.

CEAUSESCU GREETS SRV'S NGUYEN VAN LINH

BK050440 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 22 Dec 86

[Message of greetings from Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, to Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee -- date of message not given]

[Text] To Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee:

Venerated and beloved Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, on behalf of the Romanian Communist Party and in my own name, I convey to you my warmest congratulations on your being elected general secretary of the CPV Central Committee. I am firmly convinced that the friendship and cooperation between our two parties and countries will continue to develop in the interest of the Romanian and Vietnamese peoples for the sake of peace and socialism. On this occasion, I wish you and the Vietnamese Communists splendid success in implementing the Resolutions of the Sixth CPV Congress.

With my salutations to you.

FEC PRESIDENT OUTLINES PRIORITIES FOR 1987

LD301843 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0912 GMT 30 Dec 86

[Text] Novi Sad, 30 Dec (TANJUG) -- Immediately after the adoption of the resolution and the systemic laws in the Yugoslav Assembly, FEC President Branko Mikulic granted an interview to Novi Sad television. The interview will be broadcast this evening.

In response to the question on what we should expect in the new year, Branko Mikulic said:

We should expect a great deal of work! We have now adopted some of the measures from the program announced 6 months ago. In the next 6 months we shall have to adopt the development strategies -- I believe most of it in the first quarter of the year -- of the technological development of agriculture, the tourist industry and tourism, transportation, and other programs, which we agreed on and approved in our social plan.

We must be aware of the fact that our situation is such that we shall have to work much more. In order to make up for our omissions, we shall have to start work immediately after adopting the economic stabilization program. I believe that we shall succeed, but we must also be aware of the fact that nothing will be handed to us on a silver platter.

This means that there is no time to postpone actions. We must persistently and resolutely persevere on the course which we chose by adopting the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program, and also at the 13th LCY Congress, and with the social plan. Yugoslavia has both material prerequisites and production potential, that is, both the advance of very capable cadres and expert potential. It also has an appropriate social system. There is no reason why we should not succeed. I am completely certain that we shall succeed, but we should not delay. We must move forward as soon as tomorrow!

There have been many comments by the republican and provincial assemblies. To what extent has the FEC's original proposal been preserved?

Basically, everything has been preserved. I would say that in the Assembly discussion, and in the public debate, which we held when we were examining the effects, in particular of the systemic laws, many very useful suggestions were made with which we improved both the text of the resolution and the draft laws. Therefore, this debate, held in organizations of associated labor, in chambers, republics, provinces, in the Assembly committees and Assembly councils, was very useful. We must become accustomed to the fact that in spirited dialogue, in which there is tolerance, democratic spirit, and eloquence, we can develop the best solutions. There have been fiery arguments. However, we should not draw ugly conclusions on the basis of it; rather, it should teach us certain things -- how to approach the problems we are facing in a creative and responsible manner to enable us to overcome them.

The FEC has taken it upon itself to provide some additional solutions, analyses and other proposals, also connected with the resolutions which we adopted today, and with the systemic laws. Which is the priority task for the FEC next year?

There are many of them. We have all the analyses given to us for consideration by the appropriate conclusions of the Assembly councils and which are on the FEC's work agenda.

The evening before last we received material called "Analysis of the Parity Relations of Prices."

Therefore, at the beginning of the year we must immediately take up this analysis and see what conclusions to draw from it, that is, what sort of measures should be proposed on its basis. I would also like to remind you of another thing which, perhaps, is insufficiently valued sometimes. I would say that we also have written unobtrusively into the resolution the construction of the Bratstvo-Jedinstvo motorway and the modernization of the North-South railroad. With the measures which we adopted at an FEC session yesterday we have, in practical terms, ensured funds needed to begin the realization of this major Yugoslav project. We do not intend to stop here. With this we have indicated that we are starting some joint programs -- Yugoslav ones -- which will be of great significance, not only in economic terms and in terms of the development of the infrastructure, but also of enormous social significance in the sense of strengthening the cohesion and togetherness of this country based on principles rooted in our orientation.

We also have some big ambitions regarding the development of small businesses. We should clarify views on this in Yugoslavia. In connection with this there are dogmatic sectarian beliefs and exaggerations -- both from the Left and Right. We must develop an appropriate course suitable for our society. We will hold a meeting as early as 8 January with our workers working abroad to hear their suggestions on how to get moving in this direction. We also will have to clarify some ideological questions in Yugoslavia, because if we successfully clarify these questions as well, I believe that we can then move forward more rapidly.

Can you tell us, in conclusion, what your wishes are for the New Year?

Well, there are many. However, I would say that they all come back to one: that we should trust each other more; trust our own forces more; have more self-confidence; that there will be more of those who know how to solve problems, and not only those who presently dominate our social and political life; and, I would add that more of those in your section know what should not be done in Yugoslavia and how we should not be working.

We must draw certain conclusions, from what is not good with us, so that we shall have a better life, so that we will know where to go, and how to move.

I would like to use this opportunity to wish a happy New Year to all working people and citizens of Yugoslavia on behalf of the FEC and to express gratitude for the support we have received for the adoption of the resolution and the systemic laws.

BRIEFS

PRC AMBASSADOR -- Belgrade, 22 Dec (TANJUG) -- Marko Orlandic, a member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received the newly appointed ambassador of the PRC in the SFRY, Tian Zengpei. In the talks there was discussion of the development of relations between the LCY and the CCP as well as between the two socialist countries. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1322 GMT 22 Dec 86 LD]